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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1872. NO. 306.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

At Mercer, September 3d; Gen. White and J. Vanmote.

At Uniontown, September 3d; J. W. F. White and R. B. Carnahan, Esq.

At Bedford, September 3d; Hon. John Scott and Hon. Lemuel Todd.

At Kittanning, September 3d; Hon. G. W Scofield and Gen. John E. Wilson.

At Clarion, September 3d; Gen. C. Albright and Hon. H. L. Richmond.

At Beaver, September 3d; Rev. J. Vannote and Gen. J. T. Owen.

At Sharon Center, September 4th; Hon. W. H. Jessup.

At Indiana, September 4th; Hon. G. W. Scofield. [Hon. W. T. Haines will fill appointments made by Indiana County Committee from 4th to 14th September.]

At Brookville, September 4th; General Albright.

At Altoona, September 5th; Hon. G. W. Scofield.

At Waynesburg, September 7th; Hon. R. B. Carpahan, Hon. Harry White and Hon. T. J. Bigham.

At Somerset, September 10th; Hon. John Scott, Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Erie, September 10th; Hon. M. A. Storrs, Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Hon. Lemuel Todd.

At Warren, September 11th; Hon. E. A. Storrs.

At Connellsville, September 11th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At New Brighton, September 11th; Hon. Lemuel Todd.

At McKeesport, September 12th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Pittsburgh, September 13th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Mansfield, September 13th; Hon. G. W. Scofield, Gen. Charles Albright.

September 13th and 14th; Hon. Lemuel Todd, at two points in Washington county, to be fixed by the County Committee.

At Altoona, September 14th; Col. Clark E. Carr.

At Tyrone, September 16th; Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. A. W. Henszey.

At Altoona, September 16th, George Seigman and Gen. Mank (in German).

At Pittsburgh, September 17th and 18th; Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention. September 18th and 19th, George Seigman and Gen. Mank (in German).

At Meadville, September 18th; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

In Mercer county, September 19th, 20th and 21st; Gov. L. Fairchild will speak at five places to be indicated by County Committee.

At Franklin, September 19th; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

At Blairsville, September 19th; Gen. J. R Hawley, Gen. J. T. Owen.

At Beaver, September 19th; Gen. John A. Logan, Hon. John Allison.

At New Castle, September 19th; Gen. E. F. Noyes, Hon. James Pollock.

At Conansburg, September 20th (at one o'clock P. M.); Gen. E. F. Noyes and Gov. Jas. Pollock.

At Washington, September 20th (evening); Gen. E. F. Noyes and Gov. Pollock.

At Titusville, September 20th; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

At Erie, September 21st; Hon. Henry Wilson, Gen. A. E. Burnside.

At Uniontown, September 21st; Gen. E. F. Noyes.

At Indiana, September 24th; Gen. E. F. Noyes.

At Tionesta, September 24th; Hon. G. W. Scofield, Hon. C. B. Curtis.

At Clearfield, September 25th; Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. John Williamson.

FIRST EDITION.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for August

REDUCTION FOR MONTH $10,736,635.

Since March 1st, 1869, $348,141,239

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2.—The following is an abstract of the statement of the public debt for August:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,363,052,500 00
Five per cent. bonds	414,667,300 00
Total coin bonds	$1,777,719,800 00
Lawful money debt	27,662,000 00
Matured debt	6,170,675 00
Legal tender notes	356,086,152 00
Fractional currency	48,819,307 00
Coin certificates	28,964,900 00
Total without interest	$2,222,323,728 00
Total debt	$2,202,175,580 00
Total interest	29,851,851 00
Cash in Treasury, coin	75,961,301 00
Currency	10,934,742 00
Total in Treasury	54,832,559 00
Gold less cash in Treasury	2,117,322,020 00
Decrease during the month	10,736,635 00
Funds issued to Pacific R. R. Co., interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,236 00
Interest paid by transportation of mails, &c	3,866,863 00
Balance of interest paid by the United States	12,743,712 00

The official exposition of the reduction of the actional debt shows a total decrease from March 1st, 69, to date, of $348,141,239 and a decrease in the total interest charge of $23,191,365.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Dix's Acceptance.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Gen. DIX, who arrived ere to-day from New Hampshire, stated to a reporter at he received the letter notifying him of his nomination for Governor but a few days ago, and would ortly reply thereto in regard to the acceptance of e nomination. He said he had not yet to decide upon, but it was possible he should accept.

Pacific Organization Completed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—The California, Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, to co-operate ith St. Louis in constructing the thirty-fifth parallel railroad, has completed its organization and opened the prospectus. The individual subscriptions the capital stock now amount to nearly $1,700,000, d are increasing at the rate of $50,000 per day. irteen directors have been elected by the stockders. The city is asked to subscribe $5,000,000 to e capital stock, and a proposition to vote that mount is to be submitted to the people at the November election.

istressing Case of Careless Use of Firearms.

ecial to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DAYTON, O., September 2, 1872.

Saturday afternoon, about two o'clock three boys med Jacob Whaley, George Wagner and Tim Sulvan, all aged about nine years, were playing at the sidence of Mrs. Whaley, a widow, residing on Ist street. While playing they picked up a ll that was in the room and pointed it at Whaley. gun was discharged, and the contents entered haley's face and neck, severing the jugular vein d causing instant death. Wissing fled and cannot be found.

hirty-Two Lives Known to be Lost in the Metis Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 2.—Reports this orning indicate that Catherine Casey, Miss Augusta rry, of East Attleboro, and Joseph Wegofski, of nsburg, Germany, not before reported, were lost the Metis. This makes the number of lives lost 32. 4 thirty-two. It is feared the number will reach least forty. A schooner brought in Wegofski's nk.

Prize Fight in Canada.

DETROIT, September 2.—A score or more of gilists, including Jem Mace, Goo. Seddons and n Allen, arrived in the city yesterday. Boats ve been chartered to leave Windsor at midnight oday, for an island in the Canadian waters, ere Chambers and Edwards will fight for two usand dollars and the championship, on Wednesy morning.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ohn Livingstone, brother of Dr. Livingstone, has n interviewed at Lestonnell, Canada, by a correndent, as to the genuineness of the Livingstone ers. He states that he has not had the least doubt the letter he received was in his brother's own writing. He explained the presence of Cameron in the doctor's letter by the fact that explorer was always fond of indulging in humorand ghastly jokings.

ev Mr. Spurgeon, of England, is expected to visit ork in this fall.

ohn Foster, President of the Atlas National k, of Boston, died on Sunday of apoplexy.

fire on Sunday destroyed the Niagara paper ls at Middletown, Ohio, they were. The property Waddow, Thomas & Co. Loss $42,000; insurance 000.

he steamer City of Limerick, from Limerick, ved at New York yesterday.

ering a fight between two bands of St. Louis Arabs, Sunday night, a young man named ak Barton, who was in no way connected with affray, was stabbed in the right breast and ntly died soon after.

mysterious murder was committed on Saturday near Rond House Station, Greene county, Ill. ormer, named Scott, not returning from work at usual time in the evening, was sought by his , who found him dead in a field, with a bullet through his brain. No one has yet been arrested but a negro one who was known to have a grudge inst Scott is missing, and is suspected of the r.

The Atlantic cholera is raging at different points, from its headquarters in India to the western borders of Russia, and the question again is suggested, especially from this general outbreak of the disease over India, is there any danger of its spreading as an epidemic over both hemispheres?

A STRAIGHT-OUT SPEECH.

A SURPRISE PARTY IN BEAVER.

Capt. John V. McDonald Called On.

From the Beaver Conservative, anti-Greeley Democrat.]

On Wednesday evening the Grant Guards of this and adjoining boroughs had a grand parade, and closed by marching to Captain J. V. McDonald's residence, at the "point."

They were met and welcomed by a large crowd of persons of all political parties, who had gathered at the Captain's house.

John McDonald, Jr., son of Capt. John V. McDonald, received the cuns in a neat address, which we publish, and which was listened to with marked attention and frequently applauded.

GENTLEMEN: Though I do not indorse your platform, nor support your candidate for the high office of the Presidency of the United States, yet I endorse you, I greet you, in the name of my father, Capt. J. V. McDonald, with an unbounded welcome, and assure you that I take pleasure in addressing so fine an organization as you present to-night.

You may have been accustomed to hear gentlemen of ability and political experience discuss the great questions of this campaign, and anything that I shall say will no doubt fall far below your expectations. But I beg you to remember that I am but one of yourselves, and have no pretensions whatever to political honors, as my age will attest.

It may be just the least bit *unconventional for a Democrat—a straight-out Democrat*—to address a Republican organization. But we young men have been brought up together—have seen our country designed with blood; learned the sad lesson too well, and are too true to ourselves, to our country, to allow party ties and party considerations to keep us from counseling together, and taking counsel the one with the other for the preservation, prosperity and peace of this glorious Union. [Immense applause.] How natural, then, is it for us to rally together to prevent the shame and distress to the nation of such a event as the election of Horace Greeley. [Applause.]

And, though we may not agree as to who would do the greatest possible amount of good for the country, were he elected President of the United States, yet we do agree, and are a unit on this point: We would regard the election of Greeley as a national calamity.

Horace Greeley, an extreme radical, has been very truthfully said to be as much like as water, and efficient in every requisite for a firm, steady and consistent administration.

Ever erratic and changeable, he has been adopting and discarding every new-born time of his degenerate brain, one moment espousing the most ultra-greatest desire—to be President.

He would trample on the law to override every other ambition and principle.

He resorted to every political intrigue and meanness known to the Republican nomination in 1856, 1864 and in 1872, but with no avail.

Sore and disappointed with his treatment at their hands, he organized to the Cincinnati Convention—the last faltering lick at the crowd—and succeeded in convincing them that he had always opposed every action of General Grant, especially the one which he himself in the chair, which he was so anxious to occupy, [laughter,] and that he was just the man, of all others, to cement the union between the Liberals and the Democrats, whom all his life long he had denounced as "sullen, Tiresh and horse-thieves, fit only for State prisons. And they, the Liberals, were just brotherly enough, and sore-headed enough, to believe the old gentleman.

Not satisfied with his success there, however, nor with this sore-headed consolation, and with the conviction, I suppose, "that he was a better Republican than ever," he galloped up to the stage and started off to the great "political auction" at Baltimore with the assurance that, as Jefferson Davis, in his letter written that our constitution was a league with hell; and that it bowed to pay Pandemonium's conscript to the slaveholders of the South for their slaves—and this, too, after they had risen in rebellion, and had involved the country in all the horrors of a civil war to perpetuate their despotic power at the cost of thousands of precious lives and hundreds of millions of money—and that he had in the darkest hour of the country's peril advocated the unjustly policy of non-resistance, and when the rebels were fighting to destroy our Union had advised to let the "erring sisters go in peace." And that he was not glad so far as to go to Canada to meet there some leading secessionists, in effect the dictation; had offered to pension the rebel soldiers were to be elected President, and had been identified with the Tammany ring, he was, of course, in every way worthy of the confidence of such men as Longstreet, Semmes, John C. Breckinridge, and a host of other secessionists of the deepest dye, who engineered and who controlled the Baltimore Convention. And why were he not entitled to *their* nomination? Weanswer that he was. [Applause.] But he was not entitled to the nomination, and he (the nominee, of good, honest, Union loving Democrats. [Loud applause.]

There is a halting of those who started out on the Greeley crusade—a refusal to be delivered on the part of those who were sold by Belmont and other bold-holding bankers of the Baltimore Convention. And I stand here to-night the representative of hundreds of Democrats in this county, and thousands throughout the Union, who refuse to be bullied and dragooned into the measures of self-constituted leaders, and who utterly repudiate the humiliating nomination of Horace Greeley. [Tremendous applause].

The election of Greeley, with no financial policy and no principles to govern him, would be the ruin of every business man in the county. It would lead up to national bankruptcy. He is a man without a plan. The food, agricultural, mechanical and most precious set of rascals the world ever knew—his administration would be a disgrace to the nation. He would constantly be at issue with the rag-tag and bob-tail of politics, who are now crazy with the wild delusion of principle (never, never, never.) He would fool his friends. They would fool him.

In the contest between the weak, unreliable old man, and his reckless owners, he would go down like a bull under the darts and arrows of a madly excited crowd, and in less than a year the ship of state would be in the hands of pirates on the sea of destruction.

They tell us that slavery and secession have ended, have been crushed, and charge us with keeping alive the issue. Slavery is dead—the breach between the North and the South. But can we believe them? And what danger may we not apprehend when such men as Gratz Brown, who not disgraced it would be impossible to find a man more unfit to be President than Horace Greeley, and who afterward came out for the Confederate candidate on the ground that, after having nobly considered his character and career, he was of the opinion that the Confederate party could so far trust him as to feel confident that his election would secure the gradual extinction of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments?

Judge Black was hardly sanguine enough to expect everything at once. But he firmly believes that the election of Greeley would be the introductory step to the extinction of the hated reconstruction acts and amendments, and the final restoration of the Lost Cause. With his understanding of what he had been in the past, and what he was likely to be in the future, he thought no true member of the Confederate party need hesitate to support him. Now this is the relish of the Southern Confederacy throughout.

Our fellow-citizen, Mr. Anderson, who has just returned from the South, tells me that the most sanguine supporters of Greeley there—the secessionists—boast insolently and openly of their return to power with the election of Greeley.

Now, the price paid for our country's peace was too dear, and the blood was too precious, to hazard the government in the hands of such men. It is impossible for a true Union man to be a Republican or a Democrat, to vote for Greeley. [Applause.]

Those who press him forward are the disappointed office seekers of the Republican party and the dishonored wire-pullers of the Democratic party. [Great applause.]

Gentlemen, I have refused to work for the election of Greeley because it would benefit the country, strengthen honesty, encourage reform, or advance the true interests of the Democracy—but simply to beat Grant.

The Democrats of New York city who go for Greeley are the very men who have so long robbed the people; who have bought, owned and paid for venal judges, hungry editors and professional jurymen; who have squandered millions upon millions of money upon the most degraded element of New York city; who have stolen millions, as the records and records testify, have stolen millions of dollars from the overburdened tax-payers of the State of New York.

Now Greeley has pledged himself to give office to the greatest number of these, as well as to his pet friends of the South. Grant has some claim upon the country. Greeley has none. Grant was the brave and valiant general who only could and did lead our troops, our country to victory, and to him all honor is due.

Gentlemen, I thank you sincerely for your kind attention. I have detained you much too long on this justifiable, and in closing promise you that if I thought there was the slightest chance of Greeley being elected I would take the stump in this State, and exhibit on the side of Grant and Wilson; I would feel confident, though I have not yet a vote, that my principles would command me respect. [Applause.]

Gentlemen, I again thank you for your kind attention, and would again say, that we are for Grant Impossible; we can't. Of all the evils is the worst. Well some, go for Grant.

After the above remarks the cnowers were invited to partake of refreshments, which they were again marched to the front of the house to join in some singing by Messrs. Coe, Carter and others. After three cheers for the speaker, Captain McDonald and the *Conservative*, they formed in rank and marched homeward and doubtless Everybody was well pleased with this, the first effort of our young friend, John McDonald, Jr., and predict him a bright future.

The people appear to honor the conduct of Captain McDonald and the stand the *Conservative* has taken, irrespective of party.

The Greeley Movement Flagging.

There is no question that "the Greeley movement" is just now flagging. This is acknowledged on all sides. Of course the reason is skeptical for it says, The *World* says there is "a lull in the canvass;" while other prominent Democrats say there is "a pause" caused by the preparations for the Louisville Convention, thereby making much curiosity and some anxiety to see what will come of the undertaking. Nobody, of course, supposes that its candidate will stand any chance of election, but he might draw too heavily on the Greeley vote. If, for instance, Charles O'Conor were nominated, it would play sad havoc with the majority with which Mr. Greeley expects to leave the city" to-morrow. The fact, however, is that Greeley is not a candidate to bear examination. The criticism of the canvass tells on him as it probably never told on any candidate before. One of his prominent supporters remarked in our hearing, after the nomination at Cincinnati, that "it would either prove an avalanche of a fizzle," and the more ardent Greeley men expected it to prove an "avalanche," or in other words that Greeley could carry him into the White House by hurrahing and reporting catch-words. This expectation has been completely disappointed, and although the movement has as yet by no means turned out a "fizzle," discussion tells against it daily. The result of the North Carolina election has stopped the doubting and there has been a stoppage of "accessions." Moreover, Grant's stigma—compared to Greeley's noise—for in the popular eye the latter, his retirement to the country notwithstanding, is still the true editor of the *Tribune*—helps to tell powerfully in Grant's favor, and even to excite a kind of enthusiasm about him which is stimulated by the personal attacks upon him. A man who, in the midst of the insensate howling which the opening a couple months at the seaside, and also his enemies rave away, shows a quietness which the course of most people are more or less ill-at-ease in the doctor's letter by the fact that explorer was always fond of indulging in humorand ghastly jokings.

THE NEW YORK *Bulletin* concludes an article on the favorable indications of the fall trade as follows: "At present the prospects of an active and prosperous fall trade may be regarded as extremely favorable. The country is generally in a good financial position, and the remedy of the weather embargo affords a sensible relief to the sultry and prostrating season that has just terminated. Business men are now crowding back to their ordinary occasions, and our city was never more healthy in its cleaner, better condition than it is at present. If no unlooked for contingencies arise, we may expect that it will be more brilliant and bustling during the fall and winter months than ever before. The capital which the people of New York have at great metropolitan center of commerce, finance, literature, and even of politics, still continue in full employment, and other things being equal, must continue to render every season an improvement on the last."

The Atlantic cholera is raging at different points, from its headquarters in India to the western borders of Russia, and the question again is suggested, especially from this general outbreak of the disease over India, is there any danger of its spreading as an epidemic over both hemispheres?

THE OHIO STATE FAIR.

The First Day—Auspicious Opening—All Departments Largely Represented—Remarkable Display of Stock.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, September 2, 1872.

The twenty-third annual Ohio State fair commenced to-day in this city. The weather is very fine and cool, with every promise of continuing favorable. The city is already becoming crowded with exhibitors and visitors. Nothing was done today except to receive and arrange the articles, and of course but comparatively few persons visited the fair grounds. The receipts, however, for the first day are double those of the first day at Springfield last year. Up to this evening, the entries in the different departments approximate the following figures, which is a very encouraging showing: First department, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, nine hundred; second department, agricultural machinery, two hundred; third department, mechanics and manufactures, one hundred and fifty; fourth department, textile and domestic fabrics, three hundred and seventy-five; fifth department, fruits and field crops, seven hundred and fifty. The display of stock, including horses, is something remarkable, and will surpass by far any previous State fair. The other departments will doubtless be up to, if not surpass, former fairs. Artisans are still coming in, and will doubtless continue till the very last moment of the limit. The grounds are in splendid condition, well supplied with Holly water, as is also the city, and contain upward of thirty acres beautifully shaded with forest trees. There is no lack of accommodation for visitors, and there is not likely to be, the citizens having thrown open their houses with surprising unanimity.

A foolish story has obtained circulation in some quarters that the cholera is raging here. There is no truth in the statement. Mansfield was never freer from epidemic or miasmatic influence. The town is proverbially healthy, and never more so than now.

At a meeting of the State Board of Agriculture to-day, it was decided to offer an additional premium of fifty dollars on sweep-stakes for pacing horses and mares, the show to come off on Wednesday.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Rank, downright treason to the Baltimore scheme seems to be rife in Georgia. The Madison *Bulletin*, a Democratic journal in that State, has just pulled down the Greeley flag and hoisted the Jackson ensign. The spirit of the new campaign is indicated by the following extract from its leading editorial: "A vote over, brethren, and it is Democrats, true, tainted and unrepublicanized, win a glorious Democratic victory on a good and sound Democratic platform. We can do it if we only will."

Nor does the hand-clasping business seem to flourish in Atlanta. Twenty-five hundred persons were driven away from the city last Thursday night to organize a Greeley and Brown association. The proposition was strongly opposed. The chairman called for three cheers for Greeley and Brown, and about fifty people responded. The resolution, intended to unite the Democrats and Liberals in support of Greeley and Brown, created the greatest confusion. The meeting adjourned after a session of thirty minutes, in the midst of the wildest disorder. Several pugilistic encounters occurred on the streets between Liberals and Democrats the next morning.

Noting that the tide is setting heavily against Greeley in its own locality, as everywhere else, the Cleveland *Leader* says: "Even in Rhode Island, where one hundred and fifty men are employed, nearly all of them were for Greeley when the nominations were first made; yet now one hundred and twenty-five have signed the letter approving of the Republican nominees, and most of the remainder are doubtless do so. The sober reasoning people are producing the right effect upon many of those who were at first misled by the hypocritical shouts of reform, which are set up by Greeley and Brickmaker."

The Trenton, New Jersey, *Gazette* publishes a letter from Mr. Gerry L. Taylor, an influential Democrat of that State, in which he says: "The leaders of the Democratic party, by their bargain and sale at Baltimore, destroyed the party for all time to come. I now believe that every man who once affiliated with the Democratic party has a right to vote his own discretion in voting for President. I could not support Horace Greeley under any circumstances whatever. Believing that the country will be safe in the hands of President Grant for four years more, and believing that he will be elected, I shall vote for him through his administration the national debt has been reduced, and that under Mr. Grant it will still have been prosperous, I will give him my hearty support in November next."

The Louisville *Commercial* mentions the receipt by a gentleman of that city of a letter from a friend in Auglaize county, Ohio, informing him that in that county, which usually gives a Democratic majority of two thousand, there are eight hundred Democrats who refuse to vote for Greeley, and will vote for Grant, and there is not a single Republican in the county who will vote for Greeley. The gentleman who writes the letter has been a resident of Auglaize county for thirty years. Ohio, he says, is good for forty thousand majority for Grant and Wilson.

The Detroit *Post* propounds this interesting conundrum: "If the Greeley party could gain nothing in North Carolina and West Virginia, but instead of gaining lost in both States a couple of thousand votes, where can it gain anything?" The Pittsburgh namesake of the questioner is not debarred from answering.

A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, writing from Connecticut, says he has made diligent inquiries of leading men residing in various parts of the State, and while it is true that in some localities a few Republicans have announced their preference for Greeley and Brown, yet in all cases the committee men have assurances that these numbers are more than made up by reinforcements from the Democratic ranks. As a whole the State is suffering from confusion in consequence of the Cincinnati movement; whatever division exists is widely scattered, having no organized shape, and does not regard it as at all serious by those best informed in the Republican party.

A business Bostonian who has been traveling through Vermont and Canada, and who before his trip was somewhat infected with Greeleyism, now says: Two things rather shook my faith during my ride. One was that those Kanuck boys who carried the war aided our rebels and supported the St. Albans raiders, now are outspoken for Greeley, and say that they hope he will clean out the remnant of abolitionists. The other is that almost all the good old farmers and honest sturdy citizens with whom I conversed in Vermont, would say: "Wall, I think, after all, that Grant is a pretty good sort of a work. Ingraham's President, and I guess we'll go for him once more." He thinks it pretty hard to confound the instincts of such men, and says that is the way they talk all over the State.

STATE POLITICS.

Grant and Wilson Marching Club at Franklin.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., September 2, 1872.

At a meeting of the Grant and Wilson Club this evening a marching club was organized with one hundred and sixty members, and Maj. J. F. Mackey elected as captain. Money was contributed to procure uniforms and double-swing torches. Great interest was manifested, and the membership will be increased to probably two hundred and fifty by the time the uniforms arrive.

Nothing that the tide is setting heavily against Greeley in its own locality, as everywhere else, the Cleveland *Leader* says: "Even in Rhode Island, where one hundred and fifty men are employed, nearly all of them were for Greeley when the nominations were first made; yet now one hundred and twenty-five have signed the letter approving of the Republican nominees, and most of the remainder are doubtless do so. The sober reasoning people are producing the right effect upon many of those who were at first misled by the hypocritical shouts of reform, which are set up by Greeley and Brickmaker."

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STATE POLITICS.

Grant and Wilson Marching Club at Franklin.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., September 2, 1872.

At a meeting of the Grant and Wilson Club this evening a marching club was organized with one hundred and sixty members, and Maj. J. F. Mackey elected as captain. Money was contributed to procure uniforms and double-swing torches. Great interest was manifested, and the membership will be increased to probably two hundred and fifty by the time the uniforms arrive.

North Ohio M. E. Conference.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 2, 1872.

The North Ohio Conference closed their series of interesting sessions, covering six days, and most of the ministers have returned to their homes. Previous to adjournment appointments were made for the ensuing year, as follows: Wooster District—W. H. Painter, Presiding Elder; Wooster, A. Wilson; Mt. Eaton, A. M. Barnes, H. Kelser; Dalton, J. E. Thomas; Doylestown, J. Struggles; Newcomerstown, O. McIntire; Bakersville, N. S. Cross; Canal Dover, S. A. Thompson; Strasburg, J. Sterling; Millersburg Circuit—C. Thomas; Millersburg, G. A. Hughes; Fredericksburg, R. A. Parker; S. K. Carey; Burbank, L. A. Markham; West Salem, O. Webster, D. Kelly; Ashland, C. Hamilton; Center, E. Hoge; Wadsworth, O. Badgley; Shreve, T. H. D. Bell; Nashville, C. J. Russell; Coopersville, N. H. Barker.

Indian War Rumors Unfounded

LEAVENWORTH, KS., September 2.—Official dispatches received at Gen. Pope's headquarters deny the report of an Indian raid on a government train between Carson and Fort Lyon. One of the dispatches is from Lieut. Col. Neil, of the Sixth cavalry, dated Fort Lyon, August 31, and addressed to Lyon, and another is from Capt. Morris, dated "Fort Wallace, September 31." Col. Neil says Lieut. Bullwinkle and Lieut. Thomas, with a party of fifty men, left Lyon, by way of Fort Wallace, on Friday, and heard of no such disturbance.

Doctor Livingstone's Dread of Paneyographic Correspondents.

[From the New York Herald, Sunday.]

A *Herald* special dispatch from London, which appears in our pages to-day, indicates very plainly that the explorer Livingstone, in Africa, is about to emancipate itself from the would-be control of the stay-at-home scientists of the hour, and that it will accept enlightenment in geography, as in all other departments of knowledge, only from itself. Whether it is afforded from trustworthy sources, even if its current should lack the direction of the associated talents of the Royal Societies. The London *Standard*, a very careful paper, published an article yesterday reflecting Mr. Dana for his action in support of Mr. Stanley against the Royal Geographical Society, which attempted to deny the accuracy of his detail of the finding of Livingstone. The Standard's somewhat bruised, the wound being probably still rankling from the spiking of its cannon in the Cuba affair, but it was broken. The above is a true statement of the case, as stated before the Police Court. Reed and his friends assert that the assault was made without any explanation, except the question asked by Judge Dent as to the responsibility of Reed for what it had printed. After Reed had answered in the affirmative, Dent struck him, asserting that the Judge raised his hickory cane and without a word of explanation beat him over the head with it. Reed further says Dent did not call upon him to defend himself, but assaulted him as he was sitting with his back to Dent. Reed says he knew that for a moment or two he was unable to offer any resistance, but these statements, which are more than made up by reinforcements from the Democratic ranks. As a whole the State is suffering from confusion in consequence of the Cincinnati movement; whatever division exists is widely scattered, having no organized shape, and does not regard it as at all serious by those best informed in the Republican party.

A business Bostonian who has been traveling through Vermont and Canada, and who before his trip was somewhat infected with Greeleyism, now says: Two things rather shook my faith during my ride. One was that those Kanuck boys who carried the war aided our rebels and supported the St. Albans raiders, now are outspoken for Greeley, and say that they hope he will clean out the remnant of abolitionists. The other is that almost all the good old farmers and honest sturdy citizens with whom I conversed in Vermont, would say: "Wall, I think, after all, that Grant is a pretty good sort of a work. Ingraham's President, and I guess we'll go for him once more." He thinks it pretty hard to confound the instincts of such men, and says that is the way they talk all over the State.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

An Editor Severely Pummeled

JUDGE LOUIS DENT THE ASSAILANT.

A SUN SLANDER THE CAUSE.

THE COMMERCE OF BALTIMORE.

Increased Receipts of Custom Duties

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1872.

An Editor Brutally Beaten.

Judge Louis Dent, of this city, this morning made a cowardly and brutal assault upon Henry Reed, one of the editors of the *Capitol*. The cause of the attack was a paragraph in the *Capital* of yesterday, reproducing the substance of an article from a New York paper, charging that Judge Dent and Gen. Dent had received money for services in procuring certain offices. About noon to-day Judge Dent entered the *Capital* office, and finding Mr. Reed alone, sitting behind a table, walked up to the opposite side, announced his name, and asked Mr. Reed if he was responsible for what appeared in the *Capital*. Mr. Reed answered quietly that in a general way he was. Dent then asked a question about the paragraph from the *Sun*, and with an oath began to club Mr. Reed over the head with a stout cane he had brought for the purpose. The first blow laid his scalp open and rendered Mr. Reed partially insensible. Dent continued to strike, and before Mr. Reed could rise from his desk and get behind the table to grapple with his assailant, his face and head were literally cut to pieces. At this point employees of the office entered and separated the parties. Dent was arrested and bound over to appear to-morrow in the police court. Mr. Reed's wounds are not thought to be of a dangerous character.

Commerce of Baltimore.

Official returns of the commerce of Baltimore for August, which is usually the dullest month in the year for that city, show that notwithstanding the reduction in the tariff the amount received for duties is largely in excess of reports for any other month of the year. Part of this increase was owing to duties paid on goods left in bond to secure refunded rates under the new law; but aside from this the receipts were in excess of the previous and buster months.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1872.

TEMPORARY LOAN CERTIFICATES CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has this day called for redemption three per cent. temporary loan certificates as follows: Five thousand of number 4,573 to 4,719, amounting in the aggregate to $1,500,000, on which Interest will cease October 31, 1872.

ASSAULT UPON THE EDITOR OF THE "CAPITAL" BY JUDGE DENT.

The *Capital* of this city yesterday contained an article, based on one from the New York *Sun*, reflecting upon Judge Louis Dent and General Dent in the matter of appointments to the Frenchman Line to C. J. Farrond as Consul to Callao, and of J. H. Wethery as commissioner to settle the claims of citizens of the United States against Peru, and charging that certain moneys were paid to the Dents in consideration. This morning Judge Dent visited the *Capital* office, and on inquiry for Henry Reed, one of the editors, he was directed to his room up-stairs. Calling Reed's attention to the article to which reference is above made, he asked who the author was. Reed replied that he was responsible for it, whereupon Judge Dent pronounced it false, and called upon Reed to defend himself. Then, taking up his walking cane, Judge Dent struck Reed several times over the head, breaking the cane. Mr. Reed by this time was on his feet, and seizing the Judge, a scuffle ensued for possession of the cane, or the remnant in the hands of the latter. At this juncture, some of the staff of the paper, who were down stairs, hearing the noise in the office, came up and separated the combatants. Officer Roundrick being near at hand, was called, and took the assailant into custody, and subsequently appeared in the Police Court, charging Judge Dent with assault and battery on Reed. The case was postponed until Monday next. Dent entering in personal recognizance in the sum of $200 for his appearance to answer. Reed received a scalp wound and was cut and bruised about the face in some other localities. The wound being probably the most severe, he did not call upon him for medical assistance. Dent, on being interviewed this afternoon, warmly denied the truth of the statements in the *Capital*.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1872.

ANNIVERSARY OF SEDAN.

The Germans of this city celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Sedan to-day with various festivities. The following was sent by cable to Emperor William:

"Land Wehrverin, of New York, celebrates the glorious day of Sedan, and hails William the victorious. [signed] LEON SPEYER, President."

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, September 2, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Northwardly to southeastwardly winds increasing to probably brisk and partly cloudy weather, for New England and Middle States on Tuesday, with rising barometer, diminishing pressure and partly cloudy weather for South Atlantic States; generally clear weather and northerly to easterly winds for the Gulf States; winds veering to southwardly and southeastwardly from Kentucky to Michigan and westward, with cooler weather in the Northern Lake region; falling temperature probable for New England and Middle States.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

PARIS, September 2.—The Communists, Le Francais and Cluseret, were sentenced to death by court martial.

The Hague International Congress meets here today, the session to conclude on Saturday. All the delegates and members are here, including representatives from America.

LONDON, September 2.—The Savage Club gave a dinner to Stanley Saturday night.

MUNICH, September 2.—The Bavarian Ministry have resigned their portfolios.

PARIS, September 2.—The Council General of the department of the Seine, in their report of closing their sessions to a close. The chairman of the committee, Avignon, in closing address, urged a broader and more liberal application of the Democratic idea to the administration of affairs, and expressed the hope that the Republic would become a worthy sister in the United States of America.

Pere Hyacinthe has published a long letter to *Le Temps*, in which he announces and defends his approaching marriage.

Gen. Chanzy has

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1872.

THE *Post*, in alluding to the use of Judge HAMPTON'S name as an officer of the Republican meeting recently held in Wilkinsburg, says: "Judge HAMPTON denies that he had anything to do with that crowd, and says he has quit going to Radical meetings." The inference sought to be conveyed is, that the Judge is not in harmony with the Republican party—an inference wholly unwarranted. While he, as Judge, has made it a rule to take no active part in politics, yet he is in full accord with his party, and will vote for its nominees. Indeed, his political views are too well known, and have been too consistently maintained to be called in question at this late day.

MCCLURE is running the GREELEY canvass in Pennsylvania, and all the accounts concerning the Colonel's state of mind agree in representing that he is considerably "down in the mouth," and anything but hopeful. "If BUCKALEW is beaten," says he, "the game is up with GREELEY—everything depends on Pennsylvania in October." "My idea of the canvass," adds the GREELEY Head Center, "has been that the tide would rise about this time, but it don't appear to be coming; and blast my eyes if I don't begin to think it won't come. If it don't put in an appearance for BUCKALEW in the next ten days the jig is ended." The outspoken MCCLURE don't disguise his sentiments, and on this subject is as correct as he is frank.

AMONG the things which fair minded men have desired to see explained is, why the worst characters in New York—the outlawed Tammanyites and their kind—are among GREELEY'S foremost supporters. The wish to see a fact so damaging as this explained is altogether reasonable, and the failure even to attempt an explanation has by no means been overlooked by a great many conscientious voters. Nor will this class be relieved by the facts set forth in the following paragraph, which we quote from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:

"Those who are familiar with the names of the individuals who have been figuring as the engineers of most of our city political machines, known as Fenton and Greeley Republicans, will recognize in the list of delegates to the so-called Liberal Republican Convention at Syracuse, names familiar to the police—party hacks, office holders under Tammany, and allies of the old corrupt ring. They will find in this delegation Greeley's entire Republican strength in this city, and if sufficient inducements are offered to at least one-half of them, they will naturally go where it pays the best. Never before in the history of politics was seen such a hungry crowd of rag-tag and bob-tailed mendicants.

THE State election of Vermont takes place to-day. The result will be watched with considerable interest, partly on account of the fact that HORACE GREELEY passed a large portion of his early life there, and partly because it was the first State in which a State ticket was expressly nominated and supported on the so-called Liberal platform. There has been some dissatisfaction among the Republicans, and the canvass has been pushed with considerable activity by the Greeleyites. Besides, the Republicans have no motive for doing more than to unanimously carry the State. What, ever, therefore, may be the outcome of the struggle, as compared with the last election, it will deserve to be accepted as relatively more favorable to GREELEY than can be had in any other State this year. In 1870 the Republican majority was 21,300. Should this majority be even approximately maintained, it may be set down as certain that GREELEY will not get a single electoral vote in New England. The *Tribune* believes the Liberal vote will reach between twenty and thirty thousand.

LITTLE by little, from one quarter and another, the proofs of Mr. GREELEY'S corrupt bargaining for the coalition Presidential nomination, are being brought to light. In due time, without doubt, the whole chain of evidence will be completed. This may occur before election, or afterward, but it is almost absolutely certain that sooner or later will take place. Some dissatisfied member of the cabal will in the end be sure to turn State's evidence, and then we shall know the exact terms of the intrigue. At the rate at which the disintegrating process is going on among the Greeleyites, it would not be surprising if the secret should be divulged before many weeks have passed. The whole movement is rapidly assuming the form of recklessness and despair. Distrust, suspicion, crimination and recrimination, are rife among the picked leaders of the concern; and presently, it is probable, some one of the number, in a fit of disgust with the whole unprincipled hypocrisy, will make a clean breast of the entire business. The people may begin to look out for some interesting revelations before long.

A GREAT philosopher, whose name is embalmed in the ages, once said that there was but one cure for the evils which newly born freedom produced, and that was—freedom. Ex-Senator CHARLES R. BUCKALEW, however, differs from him. The freedom of the colored race in this country is guarded and guaranteed by the electoral franchise. But the liberal and enlightened BUCKALEW opposed the enfranchisement of the negro, from his place in the United States senate, on the ground that it would "corrupt and degrade elections, and probably lead to their complete abrogation hereafter." This, he said, was his "conviction." Some of the colored voters of Allegheny county will probably be present during the delivery of BUCKALEW'S forthcoming address in this city. It is not impossible that he may even appeal to them to give himself and party the votes of which he sought to deprive them. In this interesting event Mr. BUCKALEW, as the candidate of the party of "reconciliation," ought certainly to "reconcile" to his colored auditors, if he has any, his previous declarations that they were unfit for the suffrage, with his present desire for their support.

THE HON. JERE. BLACK and the HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW are both distinguished members of the "anything to beat GRANT party." BLACK has declared eternal war against the constitutional amendments, which he denounces as frauds, and supports GREELEY because his election would "begin the process of their gradual extinction." BUCKALEW, too, is supposed to entertain views of a somewhat similar character, although, being a candidate for office, he is more guarded than the Judge in his expression of them. We know, however—for it is on record—that he was opposed to the repeal of the fugitive slave law; that as Senator of the United States he demanded the disbandment of the colored troops in the very hour of the nation's extremest need; that he resisted the enfranchisement of their race by voice and vote, and in every possible way set himself over in antagonism to the operation of the amendments in question. But while BLACK supports GREELEY unreservedly, BUCKALEW, as yet, declines to give a sign. It is to be hoped he will see fit, on the occasion of his forthcoming speech, to declare himself either for or against his "Liberal" chief, and if, as is shrewdly suspected, he refuses to support him, that he will have the frankness to state why. For perhaps Judge BLACK, or the *Post*, might be able to remove his objections.

THE coalition organs insist that no estimate of the character of HORACE GREELEY is complete which does not take into account his unrivaled honesty and truthfulness. This being the case it is to be taken for granted that, should a Democratic candidate for President be nominated by the convention which assembles at Louisville to-day, Mr. GREELEY will at once withdraw from the contest and devote the interval between now and November to the zealous support of the Republican national ticket. At least this, or something very nearly akin to it, is the course which he some time ago promised to pursue, in case the event which now seems destined to occur should take place; aside from which fact people with retentive memories recollect that, as long ago as November, 1868, immediately after the election of President GRANT, and months before he had entered on the discharge of the duties of his office, GREELEY explicitly pledged himself to support him for a second term, should his four years of service "not suffice to efface all the ugly scars left by our fratricidal war." According to Mr. GREELEY'S organ the nomination of a Democrat at Louisville would inevitably prevent the accomplishment of this end. Now the question is, will his "unrivaled honesty and truthfulness" induce him to keep his plighted word? May be the Pittsburgh *Post* will nudge him up a little in this particular.

THERE is, perhaps, some slight reason to apprehend that the extremely vulnerable character of the GREELEY coalition in other particulars, may to some extent withdraw the attention of Republicans from the relation which the principle of protection to American industries bears to the pending canvass. Whatever work is done in other directions, there ought to be no neglect in this quarter. It should everywhere be pressed home to the people that, while Mr. GREELEY has pledged himself in advance not to interfere with the schemes of the free traders, in the event of his election, the coalition is exerting itself to the utmost to elect Congressmen who will undo all that has been done by the Republican party for labor and capital through the operation of the protective policy. This is really one of the most important issues of the campaign. There is but one course which the friends of the party which, from the period of its organization has carefully fostered the growth of native industrial enterprise by means of protective duties. We have Mr. GREELEY'S own word for it that the conspiracy to which he has lent himself includes, among other things, the overthrow of this judicious and beneficent policy. Speaking of the Missouri bolt, arranged in Washington in the winter of 1869-70, and proclaimed immediately thereafter in the free trade organs, the *Tribune* of November 11, 1870, declared that "their game in Missouri foreshadows that which they mean to play in the next election of President." When it is considered that Colonel W. M. GROSVENOR, a salaried agent of the Free Trade League, and a life-long opponent of GREELEY with respect to the most fundamental principles of political economy, was at once the engineer of the Missouri bolt and the principal agent in organizing the Cincinnati Convention, the case becomes too plain for argument, and it is seen that GREELEY is not only the ductile tool of the anti-amendment reactionists of the North and South, but of the most ultra free-traders as well. The question for the people to decide is, therefore, not merely whether the political results of the war shall be maintained unimpaired, but whether the vast and varied industrial and productive interests which have been built up by the Republican policy shall stand by them, or whether both shall be destroyed together. Pennsylvania will have something to say concerning this matter.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS PROVED FROM NATURAL HISTORY.

JOHN BEMO, the well known Indian preacher, at a convention in Kansas, lately said that wherever he saw a squaw riding and her husband walking, he knew that the husband had been converted to Christianity. From the wilds of Dakota to Paris, sometimes called the capital of civilization, is a long distance, and the contrast is, no doubt, great between JOHN BEMO, the Indian preacher, and M. EDGAR QUINET, the brilliant writer and lecturer, for fifty years a recognized teacher of cultivated Europe. And yet M. QUINET seems to think that society in Paris, and indeed throughout France, is suffering and sinking ever lower under the same false notion regarding the just relations of the sexes against which JOHN BEMO feels called to protest. True, the two public instructors look at the subject from different points of view. The Indian is chiefly offended at the injustice and wrong to which woman is subjected by man in being compelled to work for him and bear his burdens; while QUINET is most impressed by the systematic and persistent refusal of the stronger sex to recognize the intellectual and moral rights of the weaker. In fact, the difference is a mere difference of latitude and longitude, as the origin of the abuses denounced would appear to be the same in Paris as in Dakota: the belief of woman's essential inferiority.

In the course of the controversy to which DUMAS'S book has given rise, one of the disputants declared that all progress is the result of masculine effort, a proposition which QUINET emphatically rejects as "absolutely false in morals, history, in politics or economy, and in natural history." The truth he affirms to be that, as the desire of the male to please the female is one of the causes of organic progress in nature, the wish of the man to please the woman is the source of progress in the human species; and hence, to reduce woman to the position of a mere instrument of amusement is to place her below all other creatures of her sex in living nature. In recognition of the true relations of the sexes, as exhibited in the entire economy of universal life, the Greeks filled their Olympus with feminine divinities who had co-operated with the gods in the formation of the world. In the formation of traditions, human beliefs, society and manners, woman has done as much as man. "Dupes of a false literary spirit," says QUINET, "we fancy that women are nothing in civilization, because they do not make books. As if books, or even written laws, formed the chief thing in human life! And then, from this idea, that men alone make civilization, has sprung the maxim that women, useless beings, are made for the diversion of men: A social absurdity which was at the foundation of the old French *regime*, whence it has passed into the new." QUINET then challenges any one to show in all nature a being made for the amusement of another. In the whole universe nothing of the kind is to be found. No other animals, it is alleged, reduce their females to the degree of subjection to which men reduce their women. Because the Honess has no mane, she is not the play-thing and diversion of the lion; and this is equally true, he says, of the tigress and the tiger, and of the wolf and his mate. Among most birds, also, there is entire equality between the male and the female. Why, then, should woman be merely the amusement of man? It has been so in the past; her active personality not recognized, she has been compelled to remain passive and unable to fulfill the entire destination of her nature. To find the soul of the woman under the scaffolding of false systems which has crushed it, seems to QUINET the great question of the time in France—and he appears to expect from the operation of republican institutions the miracle required. The example of the United States may reasonably encourage him.

DR. LIVINGSTONE AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

IT is a pity that DR. LIVINGSTONE, while engaged in his laborious and self-denying work of exploration in Central Africa, cannot know the effect already produced by his denunciation of that dreadful slave trade which has caused him so much sorrow of heart as well as so many positive difficulties in the prosecution of his journeys. A mere letter has seldom produced so profound an impression as was produced in Great Britain by LIVINGSTONE'S statement. There was, however, good reason for the effect, as horrible facts were probably never before more powerfully told in mere prose. Then, there can be no doubt that the better classes in England, including the ministry in power, have been not a little disturbed by the disclosures of the last year concerning the extent to which England has been all along responsible for human oppression in very degrading forms, while the English press and people were indulging in unconcealed self-complacency and self-congratulation over their glory as emancipators, and their exemption from crimes in which other less righteous nations were still involved. Thus, only a few months ago, it appeared from the inquiries to which the shocking death of Bishop PATTISON gave rise, that Englishmen have for years been the chief agents in carrying on that brutal and disgusting coolie trade in the South seas, by which the natives have been so embittered against white men that no ship dare land on one of their islands without the means of self-defence. And then came the statement of LIVINGSTONE that the hideous slave trade of East Africa, which extends its ravages far into the interior and every year destroys five lives for each individual of the ninety thousand captives whom it reduces to bondage, is, for the most part, carried on at the expense of British subjects, the Hindoo Banians, and in accordance with the terms of a treaty between England on the one side and the Imam of Muscat and the Sultan of Zanzibar on the other. His report also repeatedly directed attention to the fact that the British consul and political agent at Zanzibar had been won indirectly to encourage the traffic by employing slave labor. It is, therefore, hardly any wonder that England has made haste to escape from so odious a position. LIVINGSTONE'S statement had been published only a few days when the subject of the Zanzibar trade was mentioned in the Queen's speech as a matter requiring immediate attention, and probably before now the Sultan has received notice that the traffic must cease. England is willing to pay the eight thousand pounds sterling tribute hitherto rendered by him in slaves to the Imam of Muscat, and the United States and France have been asked to give their influence to induce the Imam and the Sultan to agree to a revision of the treaty which authorizes the evil trade. The American war steamer Yantic will start in a few days on this duty. If in the meantime England shall have succeeded in persuading those self-important little potentates to revise the treaty and drop the slave business, then the duty of the commander of the Yantic will be to congratulate them on their most benevolent disposition, and his readiness to fall in with the spirit of modern civilization. If their majesties refuse to be persuaded, force will be used—as in any case an end is to be put to the system which LIVINGSTONE has denounced.

WHAT do the Christian people of the United States propose to do with Chinamen who are so unfortunate as to become Christians themselves after arriving here? For this question looms up in startling proportions in a church case in San Francisco. A year ago we saw the meanness of caste prejudice illustrated by both of the political parties of California, in whose several "platforms" an anti-Chinaman plank was inserted. But now we have the humiliating spectacle of a professedly evangelical church formally closing its doors against Christian Chinamen. The story is a brief one. Several Chinamen were lately proposed for membership to one of the Congregational churches of San Francisco, and although no objections were made to their faith or their experience, yet the church by a vote of forty-three to thirty-eight refused to accept them to

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The attention paid to fish culture in this country promises well for the future. Eighty-eight millions of young shad have been turned into the Connecticut river, at South Hadley, Mass., during the summer, and left to take care of themselves.

The coal depots of the French steam packet companies in the West Indies are now supplied with coal drawn from Baltimore and New York, instead of from England, as formerly.

Edward Everett Hale goes in strongly for sleep. He puts it down as a duty, and even is so much of an enthusiast as to make it the center of his system of political ethics, about which everything else is to gyrate, like a horse tied to a stake in a cloverfield.

St. Louis is still uneasy at the prospect of becoming an inland city. The Mississippi still demonstrates toward Illinois, threatening to cut a channel around Bloody Island. The river banks, as high up as the mouth of the Missouri, are in a state of serious dilapidation.

The bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, intended to be erected in the Central Park, New York, now on its way to this country, is the first work of art which has been produced in Scotland upon the the order of an American city.

The original manuscripts of the Declaration of Independence and of Washington's commission, now in the Patent Office at Washington, are said to be rapidly fading out, so that in a few years only the naked parchments will remain. Already nearly all the signatures attached to the Declaration of Independence are entirely effaced.

White sea shell necklaces are all the rage among the young ladies at our sea-side resorts. These shells are quite plenty and are worn in all sorts of ways—around the neck, as bracelets, or twined in the hair—and give to the belles, especially those who have got nicely sun-browned, quite the look of Indian princesses.

Those big trees at Mariposa and Calavera, are not the best that California can do, after all. They have found one at Visalia forty feet in diameter with the bark off, and the bark had six feet of thickness. It is strange that these slender saplings have been overlooked so long.

A new species of bird, about half way between a buzzard and a crow, has been seen in Kentucky. It is a young one, and is supposed to have been hatched since the Baltimore Convention.

Paper is now found to be applicable to the arts of war. Cuirasses which will turn the stroke of a sword, thrust of a bayonet, or the impact of a rifle ball, are now made of this material, and the inventor claims that it will furnish a plating for war vessels of greater power of resistance than plating of iron.

The water courses in almost every part of Northwestern Kentucky are reported to have dried up, and a great scarcity of water exists, the farmers in many instances having to haul water a long distance for their stock.

A call has been issued for a National Carriage Builders' Convention, the first meeting to be held in New York on the third Tuesday of next November.

A curious discovery was lately made at Pompeii—namely, a glass bottle still full of oil. The liquid is to be analyzed to ascertain its greater or less degree of preservation.

Out in Illinois the other day the lightning aimed a shaft at a school house, and, being thwarted in its movement by the rod, it turned a hand spring under ground and came up through the floor.

Corn is unusually abundant and cheap all over Texas, this year's crop being vastly larger than that of any previous year. In view of this fact the Galveston *News* suggests that the experiment of fattening Texas cattle on corn be tried.

The United States Attorney General is preparing an opinion on the question, "Has a miner a right to enter or stake off and work a claim where diamonds are supposed to be on the same conditions and terms on which mining claims age entered where gold exists?" It is not likely, however, from present indications, that the opinion will be of any practical use.

As a flock of sheep were going through St. Louis recently, an old ram saw his reflection in a plate-glass window, and lowering his head, made for it, giving an extra jump as he met his supposed antagonist. Through the window into the store he went, followed by the whole flock, many of whom were badly cut by the broken glass.

A whitewash discipline is enforced at the eastern camp meetings, where the reverend preachers notify the speakers in the beginning, "if any man attempts to make a long speech he will be sung down on the spot."

One of the uses of storms seems to be to supply the world with salt, derived from the waters of the ocean. It is said that the animals on the high Alps are peculiarly attracted by salt, so that the height prevented the usual supply in the rains.

The value of bones as fertilizers, according to a distinguished German chemist, is enhanced by boiling out the grease, provided the glue is not removed. He also says that they are more readily taken up by the plant the more finely they are ground.

On the Missouri Pacific Railroad last week, a woman with a child in her arms fell between the platforms of two cars to the ground, while the train was in motion. She was promptly was the train stopped and neither was hurt.

A very happy marriage occurred recently in St. Louis. Mr. Luther Goose was married to Miss Ruth Love. There will be some loving mother goose melodies in that household nye-and-bye.

An invention called an attachment to cotton warpers has just been perfected, which not only throws the machine out of gear when a thread breaks, but if more than one is broken the warper cannot be started up till all are fastened. It is of great value to cotton manufacturing.

THE fact that Gen. Grant don't scare worth a cent is extremely provoking to the Greeleyites. For instance the following from the St. Louis *Republican*:

"Neither the fierce criticisms of the Democracy nor the sharp rebukes of the Republicans have apparently moved him in the smallest degree; he treats both with supreme contempt, and mutely hints his conduct to the verdict of the people with a lofty indifference as to the result, which either betokens an utter blindness on his part, or a belief in an utter ignorance on theirs."

These critics don't understand the public sense regarding Gen. Grant's "indifference," or they would withhold their comments. The *Nation* hits the nail on the head, referring to the same subject, when it remarks that people have a fondness for the man who is not afraid. Perhaps our St. Louis contemporary will derive instruction from the observation.

BY THE reports it would appear that the pestilence is raging throughout the Indian Empire, and that the consequent panic among the inhabitants is intense. The disease is said to be most malignant in the vicinity of Lahore, where thousands are being carried off, and a fearful mortality also prevails in many other localities. The frequent recurrence of these dreadful visitations is seemingly inevitable, and each succeeding one is a more impressive warning to the western nations to take effective measures for averting or at least mitigating the plague. The cholera has already knocked at the door of Russia, and is now seen to be spreading south as well as west, and extending its ravages in every direction. Before long it may have all Europe in its grasp and be menacing America.

THE water in Owen's Lake, California, a sheet fourteen miles wide and thirty-nine miles long, has been rising rapidly for some time past, increasing the shingle night as much as four or five inches. Shortly after the recent earthquake, the waters of the lake fell several feet and then became stationary, remaining at about the same point until the late rise. Previous to the earthquake the lake had been steadily rising for some years. This would seem to indicate that a subterranean outlet has been partly closed, which the earthquake must have temporarily enlarged.

THE *Christian Union* disposes of a common remark as follows: "A subscriber writes to us to complain that we 'mix religion and politics.' We should like to know what that kind of religion is good for that is not 'mixed' with politics as well as with business, social relations and all the affairs of life? About as much, we suppose, as yeast that is never 'mixed' with flour. And we should like particularly to inquire whether politics is suffering just now from a too great infusion of religion?"

THE police of New York are baffled by the mysterious disappearance of three married women of great personal beauty and good family connections. Although unknown to each other, and residing in different localities, they were lost sight of by their friends on the same day and about the same hour.

GEN. GRANT was invited to be present at the opening of the Louisville Industrial Exhibition to-day, but declined on the ground that he expected to visit the West later in the fall, probably in October, when he will visit his father, at Covington, Ky., and go to his farm, at St. Louis.

THE celebrated horse Lexington, whose obituary has been printed in all the papers within the last month, is not dead, though, as they say of distinguished men sometimes, he has lived out the period of his usefulness—ceases to invade that they might just as well be

THE VETERAN EXPLAINS.

You ask a little too much, Cap;
I don't see how we'll agree,
For the thing looks mighty different
To you than it does to me.
These Johnnies fought us well, Cap,
I know that—I took 'em so,
And shook their hands when they stacked their arms
At the front, seven years ago.

I'll shake the hand of a soldier
Who fights as he thinks is right,
And when the war is over
Is willing to give up the fight;
But this "shake over the bloody chasm"
Means a different thing, you know,
From shaking hands with a ragged "reb"
At the front, seven years ago.

We let 'em off too easy, Cap;
In this I think you'll agree
The sons of 'em should have said their prayers
At the foot of the gallows tree;
For we pardoned the whole cahoodle,
The leaders as well as the men,
And now, I see, they are trying a game
To get into power again.

They led the Democrats before the war,
And they want to do it again;
God help the North with offices filled
With Davis and that sort of men!
You can't win the game without the South,
You know very well you can't,
And must count the cost of Southern votes
To help you in things Grant.

I find no fault with the times, Cap,
For money is easy and free,
And plenty of odd jobs going
For a played-out "vet" like me;
And the country seems to prosper,
The debt is fast being paid;
I don't think a change for better
Could very well be made.

I know they find fault with Grant, Cap,
They say he loves horses and smoked;
But then, and angel from heaven
Wouldn't suit that sort of folks.
I have looked at the matter careful,
And find that the trouble grows
From the fact that those lofty fellows
Can't lead him by the nose.

I never liked Horace Greeley,
And I tell you fair and square,
God never made such a man as he
To fill the President's chair;
For he based in the time of trouble,
When things looked a little dark,
And such a captain as that ain't fit
To handle the Union bark.

And now it sounds mighty suspicious
To hear these relows rant,
Call him honest Uncle Horace
And such like sort of cant.
Why, it ain't hard to remember
How Greeley used to blow,
And call them traitors and traitors,
Not a dozen years ago.

There's only one thing more, Cap,
That I have got to say—
I won't help put into office
The leaders who wore the gray;
For the graves are in between us,
Of the boys who wore the blue,
And died in fighting those rebels,
Now voting along with you.

And "across the bloody chasm"
The North will never shake o'er,
Till the crimson hands of the leaders
Are clean on the other shore.
You may win the fight in November—
I hope and trust you can't—
But the soldiers' vote you'll never get
To help you in beating Grant.

—*Lowell Courier.*

PERSONAL.

Horace Greeley will begin another tour next week, the Eastern States are to be favored again with his sublime presence. He can't be reviled at electioneering if he keeps such a tour, however, for it is evident those States will do nothing for him.

Oh, did, that there will be an application made to the British Parliament, at the next session, to pay the debts of the Prince of Wales. Such an application would let the present Prince of Wales down to the level of the Prince of Wales of eighty years since—and that would be a kind of bathos that would be very disturbing to all. Matters cannot be ordered now, in Victoria's time, as they were in the days when George the Third was King.

William Schaffer, of New York, formerly a resident of Chicago, who lost all his property by the October fire, committed suicide in Jersey City, the other day, by drowning. His great pecuniary misfortune had brought on frequent fits of insanity, and it was during one of these attacks that he sought self-destruction. The brother of the deceased recently shot himself from the same cause.

Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., has left Paris for Hanover, to pursue his collegiate course.

Whatever doubts may have been engendered on this side of the Atlantic by the discussions over the authenticity of the Livingstone letters, they do not seem to be shared in England. The Queen has directed Lord Granville to express her personal acknowledgements and thanks to Mr. Stanley, and has accompanied these expressions with a personal royal gift of that obsolete utensil, a gold snuff-box.

Poets are not always poor. A Boston paper says Henry W. Longfellow pays a tax of $2,666, and James Russell Lowell pays one of $753.

Private letters from Rip Van Winkle Jefferson give the following cheering news: I have returned from a visit to Dr. Reuling (at Baltimore). He made a final examination of my eyes, and pronounced them entirely restored. He said that all traces of the disease have entirely disappeared. I no longer wear glasses, and in fact am in good as new. The Doctor says I could play Othello without glasses if I wished. The Directors of the University at Rolla, Missouri, have appointed the following faculty: Latin Professor, Edward H. Twining, lately of the University of Minnesota. Greek chair, Professor John M. Leonard, of Pennsylvania. English Literature, Professor James C. Hoerner, who held the same position in Antioch College, Ohio. Analytical Chemistry, Paul Schweitzer, now of Columbia College School of Mines, New York, a graduate of Berlin. Judge Philemon Bliss, of the Supreme Court, and the Hon. B. Gordon, of Cassville, were elected Professors of the law department.

These theatrical people are all wealthy. Sheridan Shook, proprietor of the Union Square Theater, New York, is said to be worth $600,000; John Duff, of the Olympic, $1,000,000; Lester Wallack, $250,000; Theodore Moss, $500,000; Augustin Daly, $275,000; Joseph Wood, of the Museum, $250,000; Edwin Booth, $300,000; Barney Williams, $400,000; Edwin Forrest, $1,500,000; John T. Ford, of Baltimore, $500,000; W. J. Florence ("Bob Brierly"), $200,000; Ben DeBar, of St. Louis, $800,000; Arthur Cheney, of Boston, $300,000; Lester Wallack, of Niblo's, estate, $500,000; F. S. Chanfrau, $75,000; John Owens ("Solon Shingle"), $600,000; Joseph Jefferson ("Rip Van Winkle"), $100,000; Lydia Thompson, $250,000; Charlotte Cushman, $300,000, and P. T. Barnum, $800,000.

Gustav Dore writes that he would like to visit the United States, but not until five hundred years from now. He is of opinion that in such a busy, restless, dash-ahead life as ours at present is, there would be but little meat for gloomy minds.

Mr. Sumner, a letter writer says, strikingly exhibits the ravages of time. His "once magnificent bass voice is changed to a treble, and his splendid leonine face is rapidly sinking into pallid and haggard furrows." It is further added that his physicians will not consent to his taking an active part in the political canvass at present.

An extraordinary story is apparently gaining some credence in Madrid. It is nothing more than less than to the effect that King Amadeus was a party to what is supposed to be the assassination hoax, and designed the same with a view to the favorable results of the dastardly attack. He, says the report, was much chagrined to find out one of his instruments killed, as he had no such intention to send any but his horses. The prisoners will soon be discharged, it is said.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from the Yo Semite valley, says that, at this season of the year at least, the actual experience of the traveler is very different from the glowing accounts of easy stages and good hotels, received from those of whom you purchase tickets in San Francisco. He states that the dust is almost unbearable, ground as fine as if powdered expressly for discomfort and penetrating eyes, ears, nose and clothing in the most unceremonious manner, and at times nearly suffocating as well as blinding you; nor is there any extra amount of pains taken to increase the tourists' comfort by either owners or employes, but every passenger seems to be looked upon as lawful prey, from whom as much money as possible is to be extorted by everybody into whose hands they happen to fall. An Englishman of the party, who ventured some quiet remonstrance to the treatment received at the hands of a high and mighty agent of the stage company was told, in extremely plain English, that he must speak to more of his grievances upon pain of personal chastisement, and upon his looking around for means of protection, had a revolver placed at his head in an instant by one of the subordinates of the agent whom they call guides.

A GEORGIA paper tells a good story of one of the candidates for county sheriff in that State. The candidate, a physician, lately toddled his walk a man who, with his two daughters, was pulling fodder, and the doctor, in order to keep alongside of him, commenced pulling the fodder in the row he was walking in. When he had got fairly settled down to it, the farmer says: "Excuse me a minute, while I step over to the house—you just knock along with the girls here," and he left. A this the girls just made the fodder fly, going down the rows in double-quick time. The doctor manfully went in, hand over hand, shucked his coat and did his level best. He pitched, he sweated, and he shucked along under the broiling sun while the farmer was in his piazza with his pipe lit, taking it cool, and lighting it, he sat down. In about an hour he went out to the field and released the doctor. They say the doctor never hinted "sheriff" to him, but jerked up his coat and left; and now he don't go in fodder fields for votes—he dodges 'em.

THE Salt Lake *Tribune* explains that the Mormon people prefer Greeley to Grant because "Grant is the pronounced enemy of polygamy." That paper adds: "The Mormon Church population of Utah want Greeley and a Democratic Congress, as the chances for a perpetuation of priestly rule and the absolutism of State sovereignty depend on his election in November. On the one hand, with Grant as President, they know just what opposition to expect. On the other hand, their chances of hoodwinking and betraying the government are infinitely better. Hence the Latter Day Saints hurrah for white hats."

The *American Register*, published at Paris in France, speaking of the absurd charges of nepotism against General Grant, says: "The greatest mistake General Grant made in his career, was his not managing to have been a

A ROCKY MOUNTAIN traveler, recording his "thirteenth trip," makes this statement concerning the alleged discovery of diamonds:

"I traveled directly through the reported diamond country, as located by the San Francisco Company, and I think I can safely make oath that there are no diamonds there. Turquoises and garnets there are in abundance; every Indian has a pint or so. Occasionally a ruby, of a very common kind, is to be met with, and lumps of fused quartz can be gathered by the bushel. The country has been open most of the time since 1850, and every year or so some man imagined he found diamonds. The officers from Fort Wingate prospected the entire region many years ago, with no results, and there have been parties there every summer since the close of the Navajoe war looking for diamonds. The Spaniards gathered bushels of curious stones there a hundred years ago, and found not a diamond among them. So common has this hunting been that the Indians look upon every new comer as a diamond hunter. My Navajoe companions, seeing I had nothing to trade, and was not a hunter, could not be convinced that I was not looking for diamonds, and brought me every curious stone they could find. I could have bought cut bushels of quartz crystals, fused quartz, garnets, red stone of conglomerate rock and obsidian, but no diamonds. Now, it seems to me reasonable to conclude that, with all this hunting since 1850, if any diamonds were there they would have been discovered ere this. For this, and reasons too numerous to mention, from the lay of the country, &c., I say emphatically, 'No diamonds.'"

This is probable, though not necessarily conclusive. The gold fields of California were unknown for ever so many years, and the discovery when made was disputed—but the fact remained that the discovery was actual.

At Lexington, Kentucky, was witnessed, on the 30th ult., a celestial phenomenon of a remarkable character. Shortly after twelve o'clock a thin, hazy halo was observed about the sun, which was shining in a cloudless sky. Gradually this halo assumed a bright yellow tint, and then, one after another, five rainbow-hued circles enveloped themselves around the sun. Soon myriads of glittering globes, apparently half an inch in diameter, were ejected from the various rings. Some came into view slowly and sailed southward in a straight line while others shot forth at a tangent, like the balls of a Roman candle. All of them gleamed with an intense white light, which grew less intense as they approached the earth, and totally disappeared at apparently the height of half a mile. The display lasted over two hours, and was witnessed by every person in the city, and created great alarm among the ignorant and superstitious. The only other noticeable phenomenon was a marked reduction of temperature. The wise men of the city are unable to explain the marvelous occurrence.

Nature's Appeals for Help.

Every indication of debility and exhaustion is a mute appeal of Nature for medicinal aid to arrest the progress of decay. How are these silent appeals of physical weakness to the resources of the healing art usually met? Too often, unfortunately, the drugs prescribed aggravate the symptoms. Whoever recommends drastic purgatives, or mineral salivants, or poisonous alkaloids, under such circumstances, is an ally of the ailment and an enemy of the patient. Whoever, on the contrary, advises the broken down and desponding sufferer to resort to that peerless vegetable invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for aid and comfort, is a true philanthropist. It is safe to say that there never was an instance in which such advice was given and accepted without the happiest results. From the very depths of weakness and despondency thousands have been restored to vigor, health and cheerfulness by the renovating operation of this wholesome stimulant and alterative. All its medicinal ingredients are remarkable for their sensitive properties, and in combination form an absolute specific for indigestion, liver complaint, nervous affections, rheumatism, intermittent and remittent fevers, general and local weakness, and every species of disorder incident to change of season or climate. The stimulative element of this invaluable protective and restorative is not an impure excitant, but the thoroughly rectified essence of sound rye, admitted by all good chemists to be the most healthful of exhilarants.

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH

HAIR RESTORER

It will change any Gray Hair to

ITS FORMER YOUTHFUL COLOR IN FROM THREE TO SIX APPLICATIONS.

Never changes the hair to a ridiculous red or pink color, but will suit all shades of color and complexion. It will not soil the linen, is free from Sediment or Chemicals, and as no sediment, is perfectly clear and harmless, leaves no injurious or other deleterious effects on the hair.

A MOST DELIGHTFUL PERFUME.

As a Hair Dressing THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH has no equal: it makes the hair rich in appearance, lasting and curly. It is warranted to restore Gray Hair, which is so destructive to the roots as not to injure, also the most and healthy hair, and will prevent Dandruff and falling out; allays all itching of the scalp; renders it soft as silk, and keeps the head FREE AND COOL. NO ACID OR SALTS.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,
81 Market street, corner Diamond.

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FOR SALE BY

George A. Kelly & Co.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from 1st and 15th of January each, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually in January and July. Banks of Allegheny county and Philadelphia.

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JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. M'KINLY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Beasley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Ralm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Ralfsy, Solicitor.

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HAS NOW IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Llama Lace Sacques and Jackets.
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Ottoman Shawls, Rocha Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls.
Black Mourning Shawls,
Black Hernanis, Pure Silk Warp,
Satin Stripe Black Hernanis and Grenadines,
Plain "Black Silk Grenadines,
Black Wool Delaines,
Timnes, Bombazine,
Mohairs and Alpacas.
Japanese Silk, new style coat low prices.
Summer Silks, a very large stock.
Black Silk of the most celebrated makes.
Ponson, Bonnet, Tapestry and Bellon.
Cheney Brothers' American Silk.
Chintzes, Prints and Percales.
Linen Sal logs and Ladies' Suits.

118 and 120 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE

Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment be proposed to the people of this Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM FLLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

THOS. C. MOORE.

JOS. A. MOORE & BRO.,

Stock, Bond and Note Brokers

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

No. 10 Blackford's Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

We buy and sell on Commission first-class Securities of all descriptions, negotiate Loans for Cities, Counties and all Corporations, transact a general Real Estate and Loan Business, and Loan Money on long time. Particular attention is given to placing money on first mortgage without cost to the lender.

REFERENCE: Fletcher & Sharpe, Bankers; Indiana Banking Co.; Porter, Harrison & Hines, Attorneys; Manufacturers who may desire to establish branches in this flourishing city will find it to their interest to consult us.

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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

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First Mortgage Bonds.

Whole Mortgage is for $400,000 on a property valued at $1,000,000. But $65,000 of the loan remaining unsold.

TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

For Sale at Par and Interest.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield Street.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

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ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 8's of 90 and Interest.

Birmingham Market House First Mortgage 8's at Par and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Grumbly Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 2, 1872.

The money market at this point contains no special features that are worthy of note. Money continues plenty, and the brokers were to-day free buyers of short paper at 9 to 12 per cent. per annum.

—In absence of anything worthy of note, we quote from Messrs. Henry Clews & Co.'s monthly circular:

"At the date of our last advices, we had to note a general stagnancy of business, the result of unusually hot weather and the ordinary midsummer quiet. Since then there has been a steady growth of activity, and we are now fairly afloat upon the fall business. It cannot be said that the season opens with the degree of spirit which has characterized many previous ones for the last twelve months. Some few business for the last twelve months. Some few circumstances, none in themselves important, but influential when combined, have produced a certain degree of caution and a disposition to temporarily postpone operations. The exceptionally high premium on gold has caused some advance in the prices of goods, which has militated against sales, and some delay in settlements for merchandise sold on a gold basis, which in its turn has caused some irregularity in the foreign exchanges. The feeling that, on the year of the Presidential election, business is always subject to more or less interruption, has also had its effect; and the high price of some of the more important raw materials, together with the possibility of an early decline in their value, has acted very unfavorably upon some branches of business. In spite, however, of these retarding influences, a very confidence of activity marks the trade of this city and of the country at large, and there is reason to hope that the latter half of the year may prove as prosperous as the first."

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114½	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¼	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¼	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	114	114¼
10-40s	108¾	109¼	109¼
New 6s	113¾	113¾	113¾
Gold	113¼	113¾	113¾
Currency 6s	122½	122½	122½

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
United States 6-20s of 1881	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	109¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
Currency Pacifics	113¾

*Ex. Coupon.

—Local securities have been active during the past week. The Birmingham loans is reported closed out, which will help to put a portion of the South Side into the city with flying colors—as to the condition of her finances. In thirty days she loses her identity, and will be merged in the city of Pittsburgh. The Fifth avenue commissioners are said to have decided to go on with the grading and curbing of the east end of that avenue this fall, so that there will soon be boulevard for this improvement, under the Penn avenue system, on the market. There will be none, however, for sale for some thirty days. The pavement has not yet been decided on.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 2, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Adams	50	50	50	50	50
Western Union Te	22½	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Quicksilver	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
Pacific Mail	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Adams Express	69	69	69	69	69
Wells, Fargo & Co	95	95	95	95	95
United States Express	55	55	55	55	55
New York Express	45	45	45	45	45
New York Central scrip					
Erie	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Erie—old					
Michigan Central	115	115	115	115	115
Michigan Southern	90	90¼	89¾	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central	133	133	133	133	133
Cleveland and Pittsb'g	94	94	94	94	94
Chicago and Rock Island	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Pittsburgh	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Island	96	96	96	96	96
St. Paul	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
St. Paul, preferred	65	65	65	65	65
Wabash	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Wabash, preferred					
Fort Wayne	96	96	96	96	96
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾	46	46	46	46
Chicago and Alton	112	112	112	112	112
Terre Haute	15	15	15	15	15
Terre Haute, pref.	40	40	40	40	40
Dubuque	112	112	112	112	112
Del. and Hudson Canal	112	112	112	112	112
New Jersey Central	109¾	109	109	109	109
Boston Hoosac Tunnel	35	35	35	35	35

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	85¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penna R. R.	50
Lehigh Navigation	60¾	United Cos. of N. J.	127¾
Catawissa	45	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	56½	Reading	97½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 2, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market opened this morning at about the same figures at which it closed on Saturday. Indeed we are not reported a single advance or reduction in the price of any leading article. Fruits and vegetables are the only articles that vary in prices, which being perishable commodities, prices are ruled by the supply and demand. Trade is reported moderately active with a daily increase in its volume. Large preparations are making on all hands for the coming fall and winter trade, which is expected to be unusually heavy. Our rivers are at the "low water mark" and navigation on the Ohio is virtually suspended. The boats on the Monongahela are also idle, continue to make regular trips. The weather is all that could be desired.

Below we give the ruling wholesale rates of the market on various articles to-day:

ASHES—We continue to quote as follows: Soda ash, refined, 5½ @ cent., 6¼c; common, 4½ @ cent., 4¾c; nitrate soda, 5c; pearl a, 11¾@12c; arsenic, 3½c; prime, 10c @ 9c.

APPLES.—Receipts 47 bbls. Market dull on account of an over supply; $1 @ $1 50 is the ruling price for choice and 75c for common per bbl.

BUTTER.—Receipts 1,000 pounds. Prices are unchanged, with a short supply of choice table, which sells readily at 18@22c @ lb; low grades 16@18c.

BAGGING AND BAGS.—Prices are reported a fair trade at the following figures: ¾ lb cases $1 75; ¼ lb cases $2 25; 1 lb cans $6 00; 2 lb cans $10 @ dozen.

BRANS—There is a better feeling in the market with sales prime white at $2 50@3 00 @ bushel.

BROOMS.—Prices are firm, with a fancy selling for at $4 00; No. 1 $3 50; No. 2 $3 00 per dozen.

CIDER.—Receipts continue light and prices are very firm at the recent advance. We quote as follows: Ohio Goshen 13¾@14c; Sweitzer 16@17c; Factory 12½@13c @ lb.

CARBON OIL—With a fair trade prices are held firm at 19@19½c; folding and tanks at 21c. Small way at the usual advance.

CEMENT.—Beeson's Hydraulic $2 00@2 25 @ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 60; Eagle $3 00; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; hand plaster $3 75 @ ton.

CORN MEAL.—There is little inquiry, with sales at $3 25 @ 200 lbs.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 15½c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales of Pennsylvania at $5 25 @ case.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Receipts bacon, nieces, 2. The market is reported unusually good for the season, and dealers are "happy as kings." Buyers are looking for a dull and immense fall and winter trade, from the present current rates at which sales are daily made. Sugar cured hams 17c; sugar cured shoulders 10c; sugar cured sides 12c; rib and bacic, clear rib sides 11½c; clear sides 12c; breakfast bacon 14c. Dried beef 20c. Mess pork $16 00. Lard in nieces, 9c; in kegs, 9½c @ lb.

EGGS—Arrivals light and prices firm for fresh, with sales at 18@20c per doz.

FLOUR—Receipts by rail and river 1,565 bbls. The market is very active, and prices on western brands have an upward tendency. We quote Penn Mills fancy white wheat at $8 50 @ bbl; "Our Fritz," choice Dayton, $8 25; Rising Sun $8; Island Mills, sota $8 25; Ford's Best $7 75. Rye flour $5 25. Oat meal $8. Mill rates unchanged.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye and oats since our last:

	Cars.	Bushels.
Oats, sacks	1,136	Wheat, sacks 604
Corn, sacks	1,020	Rye, sacks 60

The following are the ruling figures in this market by car load, with sales reported as follows: Prime red winter wheat $1 70 @ bush; No 2 do $1 66; white $1 75; amber $1 75; spring $1 56@1 60. Corn—Shelled 56c; ear 58c. Oats—Old 42½; new 40@43c. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Barley nominal.

GROCERIES—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye and oats since our last:

	Cars.	Bushels.
Corn, sacks	1,136	Wheat, sacks 604
Oats, sacks	1,020	Rye, sacks 60

The following are the ruling figures in this market by car load, with sales reported as follows: Prime red winter wheat $1 70 @ bush; No 2 do $1 66; white $1 75; amber $1 75; spring $1 56@1 60. Corn—Shelled 56c; ear 58c. Oats—Old 42½; new 40@43c. Rye quiet at 90@95c. Barley nominal.

GREEN FRUIT—Receipts 47 bbls. Market dull on account of an over supply; $1 @ bbl for the ruling price for choice and 75c for common per bbl.

HAY—There is a good demand, with sales on wharf and track at $18@20 for old, and $24@27 for new.

LARD OIL—Extra Chicago and Cincinnati brands 75@80c @ gallon.

ONIONS—Market rather dull; small sales at $3 25@3 50 @ bbl.

POTATOES—The market is well stocked, with sales at $2 @ bbl; dull. Sweet potatoes $5 50@7 00; Merrimac potatoes $4 @ 5 00@.

POULTRY—Supply is increasing. We quote fair sized young chickens at 35@50c per pair, by crate; old, 75@90c.

SAUSAGE—An active trade is reported for this useful household article at $6 50 per case.

SEEDS—Timothy is selling at $2 50; store lots are selling at $3 75; flax seed ranges from $1 75@1 80.

SPONGE—Bridal is quoted at 50c @ lb.

TALLOW is without change, and prices rule firm at 8@8½c per lb.

WOOL—Little doing. We quote nominally as follows:

Common fleece	35@36c
Tubwashed	38@40c
Medium fleece	33@35c
Unwashed	28@30c
Fine fleece	30@32c

WINES—A fair demand is reported, and high-wines are selling in job lots at 90@95c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 3, 1872.

REMARKS—The market since our last was decidedly firmer. Holders generally were asking an advance on crude and refined. The opinion is gaining converts that the bottom was reached last week, and that an active market would soon be inaugurated. We hope this may be the situation. The rates at Parker's are $3 30 bid and $3 33 wanted.

REFINED.

Market firmer; dealers were anxious to operate for certain deliveries. An advance is wanted. We quote as follows: Spot 22½@22½c; September 22¾c; October 23c; October to December 23½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market firmer; holders are asking an advance. County $1 80@1 85; city $1 90@1 95.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, September 2.—The Herald says: The market firm to-day and prices are steadily advancing on the influence of the movement making to check the present ruinous production. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper front, spot.....$3 45
1,000 bbls upper front, spot.....3 40
500 bbls upper front, spot.....3 46
Now in New York, September 2, closing national.—Crude in bulk, 8a9 @ bbl, with 11½c freely bid, and 10c refused. Refined 20½c @ gallon, shipping delivery for sixty days, and 20c for short delivery. There is some inquiry; sales 500 bbls at 22½c; 2,000 bbls at 23½c, with a refusal to sell at 22½c. New York direct 21¾c bid for September.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Market quiet and nothing doing. W. W. Frazier's circular 11½c; sales 22½c; September 22¾@23c; all nominal.

BOSTON, September 2.—Market quiet and firmer at $3 35@3 40 @ bbl; unchanged and firmer on Saturday's market closed.

CHARLESTON, September 2.—Market quiet and firm at $3 30@3 50.

TITUSVILLE, September 2.—Market firmer; spot $3 45.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 2.—The market has advanced considerably since Saturday and is quoted this morning at $3 45@3 50.

OIL CITY, September 2.—Market quiet at $3 25@3 30.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 2.—Market quiet and nothing doing; $3 40 bid.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—September, 22½c; October, 23c; December 24½c; crude 11½c.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Refined 23¼@23½c; crude 12c; naphtha very quiet and nothing doing.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Thomas & Riley	Vesta Oil Works	126
Wm Stevens Jr	Liberty Oil Works	942
Wm Stevenson	Peerless Oil Works	370
owner	Hildens' Oil Works	162
D H McKelvey	Cosmos Oil Works	1,170
D M McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	270
F P Miller	Eureka Oil Works	154
F P Miller	Phoenix Oil Works	456
H McKelvey	Star Oil Works	690
owner	Fairview Oil Works	234
Duncan & Young	Riverside Oil Works	450
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil	84
Marcumber, T & Co	Venango Oil Works	906
Duncan & Young	American Oil Works	628
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	764
J Bushnell	Keystone Oil Works	780

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Vesta Oil Works	1,596
Peerless Oil Works	966
Eureka Oil Works	1,260
Oleopolis Oil Works	296
Phoenix Oil Works	528
Crystal Oil Works	288
Keystone Oil Works	30
Liberty Oil Works	942
Citizens' Oil Works	462
Eureka	1,260
Star Oil Works	630
Brilliant Oil Works	45
American Oil Works	628
Brilliant Oil Works	764
Total	7,708

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, August 31, 1872.

Brunn & Wagner, 305 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 314 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 100 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co, 1,687 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, M & Co, 150 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 624 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

T Weisenberger, 200 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 572 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 1,877 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 302 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....6,631

IRON MARKETS.

BOSTON.

August 31.—The market for iron presents no new features this week, but prices are gradually working up, and by another week must be advanced for some descriptions, in view of the enhancing cost of laying it down here. Considering the fact that stocks were large when the rise took place, dea ers were loth to make the corresponding advance in their prices, at once lest it should check sales, and bring on a dull market; but as stocks are being worked down, and new invoices must soon be taken on, future rates must rule higher.

Assortments of refined iron are very much broken up, and many sizes are not to be had at any price. The demand is good, and orders increase as the weather improves.

Scotch pig iron is in active demand. Holders continue firm, and refuse to make any concessions in price in order to effect sales. Some difficulties have been nearly settled and work is now going on with more reguarity at the furnaces.

American pig is quoted strong, with moderate sales. Old rails are held higher; quoted at $60@65, gold. Scrap iron is plenty, with a higher rate; quoted at about $50 on dock. English rails are steadily held at 1,000 tons sold at private price. We quote Edinburgh at $52 50; Glengo o ck at $54 50@55; Lancashire scarce. New rails at $54@56 good for English, and $56@57 50 for American. American pig is selling at $38 per ton. Coltness is nominal at $56@57 50 @ ton. No 1 American pig is light stock and prices are firm. We quote hard lots at $52@53 @ ton on the different numbers, including No 1 Gartsherrie at $56@57, and extra No 1 at $59@60 @ ton. American and English bar iron, from store —is firm at $125 for common, and $128@130 for extra sizes. Mills retain an upward tendency, at $98@99 @ ton, currency. Old rails are firm, with sales at $55@57 50 @ ton. Cast steel is selling at 16c for English and 18@20c for American, currency. Anchors are unchanged, in spite of the 35 per cent tariff reduction, and are selling at 9c @ lb. Chain cables (1½ inches thick) 8a7½c @ lb; coil chains, 11a10c @ lb, currency, for English, and for American, (¾ inches thick) 12.8.7½c @ lb. Spikes, cut, are firm, and holders are not pressing for sales. We quote at 5c @ lb for 20c, 6½c for C No 7, and 5½c @ lb for common and 4½c for finish. Sheet iron is firmly held at 7½c for 20c, gold, and 22c, currency, for perfect lots. English and American do is very firm and selling at 8a8½c @ lb, currency, with upward tendency to quotations. Galvanized sheet iron remains steady and active at unchanged prices. We quote No 20 at 11c; 22 to 24, 13c; 25 and 26, 14c; 27, 15c; 28, 16c. Nails are in fair demand, with sales at $6 for 10d to 6-d, and other size at a range of $8@9 75 @ 100 lbs. Old cast iron has been in good demand, and the supply being light rates have advanced. We note sales at $1 90@2 00 @ 100 lbs for cast; $2 30@2 40 for No 1 and $1 80@1 90 for No 2 wrought scrap.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113@113¾.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1872 P. M.

MONEY.

Money was firmer at from ⅝ to 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling was dull and heavy.

GOLD.

Gold was firmer at 113 to 113¾, with most of the business at from 113¾ to 113¾. Loans were made at from ⅛ for one day to flat. The Treasury disbursed $381,000. Clearings were $20,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were stronger, in sympathy with gold.

U.S. 6s 1881, cps.	114¾	5-20s, 1868, cps.	114 a 114¼
5-20s, 1862, bid	114¾	10-40s	
5-20s, 1864, 1111/14		10-40s, cps	109 a 109¾
5-20s, 1865	114¾ a 115	Currency 6s	121½
5-20s, 1865, new	113	New 5 per cts.	111¾
5-20s, 1867	114 a 114¼		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were dull but steady.

Tennessees, old	74¾	S. Carolinas, April	22
Tennessees, new	74¾	Missouri 6s	92
S. Carolinas, July	24		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks were dull and heavy, declining during the morning from ⅛ to 1⅜ per cent. The decline was the most marked in Pacific Mail, Northwest, Ohios, New York Centrals, Rock Island and Erie. The market closed steady, with a slight improvement from the lowest point of the day. On September 30th the Treasury will cancel $1,300,000 three per cent. certificates, and to-day the Secretary made a call for $1,550,000 for October 1 at par.

Western Union	22¾	Illinois Central	133
Adams Express	95¾	Quicksilver	35¾
Pacific Mail	74¾	Quicksilver pref	55¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	95	Cleveland & Pittsb'g	94
United States Express	55	Rock Island	110¾
N. Y. Central	93¾	Pittsburgh	90
Erie	48¾	do preferred	94
Harlem	115	Toledo & Wabash	74¾
Michigan Central	115	Fort Wayne	96
Michigan Southern	89¾	Chicago & Alton	112
Union Pacific	36	Ohio and Mississippi	44

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 2, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm and in good shipping inquiry for new extra; good to choice $5 50@6 25.

GRAIN—Wheat lower, closing steady at $1 18¾ seller September; $1 17¾ at 17¾ seller October; nominally $1 16¾ seller the year. Corn easier at 38a38¼ cash; seller September 38¾c; seller October 39c. Oats steady and more active at 25¾@25¾c cash, 26@26¾c seller October. Rye dull at 84@85c. Barley dull on lower at 63@64c cash.

PROVISIONS—Pork inactive; nominally $14 75. Lard firm and very little offering; winter salable at 8¾c; summer steady. Bulk meats dull; shoulders nominally 5½c; short ribs 6¾@6¾c.

WHISKY—Quiet and firm, with sales at 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Cotton in good demand and higher; sales 2,800 bales; middling uplands at 22½c. Flour higher and in moderate demand; sales 12,000 bbls; part western and State @5 85@5 45; common to fair extra western and State @5 50@6 25; good to choice do @6 30@7 25; white wheat extra western @7 20@7 50; choice do @7 60@8 00; Southern dull and 10@15c higher; sales 1,000 bbls; Texas dull and 10@15c higher; sales 1,000 bbls; Texas dull and 10@15c higher; sales 1,000 bbls; Texas

THE VERY LATEST.

The Straight-Outs.

THE CONVENTION TO-DAY AT LOUISVILLE.

Charles O'Conor for President and John Q. Adams for Vice President, the Ticket Proposed.

DOUBTS OF THEIR ACCEPTANCE.

Large Convention Certain--All the States Represented.

Investigation Fails to Show that the Administration Has Aided the Movement.

Excitement Over the Discovery of a Greeleyite Scheme.

Blanton Duncan in a Fisticuff.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 2, 1872.

The great question here to-night is, will O'Conor accept? The feeling in favor of his nomination is unmistakable, but the delegates state that they desire an unequivocal expression from him on the subject—that the Democratic party cannot afford to nominate him and have him decline. A letter is here from O'Conor, addressed to the convention, but its contents are not known. I am informed, however, that he expresses a desire not to be nominated, alleging his age and infirmity as reasons why he should not be chosen, but expressing a willingness to abide by the action of the convention.

A letter has been received from John Q. Adams, and a gentleman who saw it informs me that in it Adams expresses a willingness to accept the second place on the ticket. It is said that on receipt of this letter a dispatch was sent to O'Conor, notifying him that Adams would consent to run on the ticket with him, and asking for an unequivocal answer as to whether he would run or not. At this writing, midnight, no response had been received.

The Straight Democrats claim that with O'Conor and Adams they would have a good chance for success. In case O'Conor should not accept, it is proposed to nominate Adams for President, and ex-Senator Fitch, of Indiana, for Vice President.

Considerable labor has been bestowed to-day by several delegations in an attempt to solve the problem whether any money had been contributed by the administration to aid this movement. A delegate said this morning that after the most thorough investigation he had been unable to find any evidence in support of the charge. He declared that if the charge could be proved he would bolt from the convention, and that he know many other delegates who entertained the same feelings. There is, however, that the situation is so much mixed to-night that no one can pretend to make predictions concerning the action of the convention. That is now settled, but it still appears to be no one to assume the direction of the affair, and time can alone unravel the uncertainty which now enshrouds its movements.

By Western Associated Press.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—The purport of a letter from John Quincy Adams has not been made public, but it is learned that a dispatch was sent to Charles O'conor this evening, informing him that if he would take the first place Adams would take the second. No reply is yet received. It is understood that if Adams should not be nominated, ex-Senator Fitch, of Indiana, will probably be the man for Vice President.

The New York delegation numbers forty men, representing thirty Congressional districts, and more are expected. The delegates here represent twenty million dollars of property. This delegation being displeased with the Court House, appointed a committee to-night to procure a hall for the convention.

Prospect of a Large Convention.

There were large accessions by trains to-day, so that it now looks as if the convention would be composed of four or five hundred delegates. The delegates are fine looking men, but generally not well known as politicians. Senator Bayard, of New Jersey, Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, Hon. J. Proctor Knott, of Kentucky, Chauncey Burr, of New Jersey, and Hon. Wm. M. Corry, of Ohio, are perhaps the best known. Nearly all the States will be represented. There is an absence from the South of such of prominence.

A Greeleyite Scheme Discovered.

There was a good deal of excitement created this evening among the friends of this movement by the discovery of a scheme to force the nomination of Greeley by taking possession of the convention, or through the judicious application of force, creating such confusion as to prevent the nomination of O'conor. It is alleged that a large number of Greeley men will endeavor to get into the convention as representatives from States not formally organized, and attempt to force the convention into the policy of retaining them as members, together, and if possible press Greeley on the ticket, which is said to be favored by a part from a well packed lobby. If this plan does not work, through the vigilance of the committee on credentials, it is said that it is to be broken up in a row, and the movement's effect destroyed. The plan is said to have been hatched as has been canvassed, but whether any here seriously thought to attempt to put it into force is not known. However, great determination prevails at the headquarters of the Democrats over the discovery of the scheme, and they will attempt to take possession. They have determined to resist, and unite straight nominations. There is a large number of Greeley Liberals in the city, and as far as Louisville is concerned little sympathy is shown in the movement.

The Popular Ticket.

Senator Bayard is to be the permanent Chairman. The ticket that has been most favorably canvassed is O'conor for President and John Q. Adams for Vice President. There is a letter from the latter in the hands of the friends developing the honor. The convention will meet at one o'clock.

Arrival of Delegates.

A considerable delegation from Pennsylvania arrived this evening, and more are arriving at various hotels. The New York delegation occupy as their headquarters the reading room at the Galt House. It is understood that the platform will be short, simply calling old fashioned Democratic principles and ignoring the ultra issues that have arisen since the war, such as repudiation and the like.

St. Louis, Mo., September 2.—Straight-out Democratic delegates from the 2d, 3d and 4th Missouri Congressional districts of this county, and several from the rest of the State, left to-night for the Louisville convention.

Blanton Duncan in an After-piece--The Lie Direct Passed and Blows Exchanged.

LOUISVILLE, September 2.—This afternoon, in the rotunda of the Galt House, Col. Blanton Duncan casually interrupted the conversation between Geo. A. Custar, who is here to attend the opening of the exposition, and Dr. J. M. Kellar, a prominent physician of this city. A sharp conversation ensued, in the course of which Duncan declared that he had been ordered half a million by the Greeley party to break up this convention. Custar responded that the other party must have offered more; that he could prove Duncan had sold the whole thing was a bargain and sale, and he was to be sold he would sell to the party who would pay the highest price. Duncan responded that Custar's informant was a liar. Custar demanded a retraction. Duncan refused, when Kellar struck him violently in the face. Duncan reeled, but did not fall, catching by a chair, with which he attempted to strike Kellar. Several blows passed, when the parties were separated.

The O'Brien delegates from New York arrived to-day and took up their quarters at the Galt House, also a band of musicians from Pittsburgh.

Charles O'Conor Declines to be the Nominee.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Charles O'Conor, while indorsing the project of a Democratic Convention to nominate a straight-out Democratic ticket for President and Vice President, declines to be the nominee, and has already written letters to that effect to the leaders of the Louisville Convention.

THE ARKANSAS VENDETTA.

Pope County Again the Scene of Murder --Officers Assassinated While in the Discharge of Their Duty--Martial Law.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS, September 2.—Serious troubles have again broken out in Pope county. On Saturday evening County Clerk Hickox, Sheriff Dodson and deputy Sheriff Williams were engaged in removing the county records from Dover to this place, where they would be safer. After loading the wagon, it was started out of town. Soon after Hickox and Williams mounted their horses and started after it. After going about one hundred rods beyond the public square, while passing an old shop, they were fired upon by a party hid in the shop, and Hickox was killed dead. Williams's horse was wounded, but he escaped. Dodson was not hurt. A coroner's jury was immediately summoned by Alden Brown, a justice of the peace, and an inquest held over the body. About the close of the inquest, while the jury was passing over his papers, the same parties who shot Hickox fired upon the justice, mortally wounding him. He was still alive last evening, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery. Dodson and Williams arrived in the city this evening to the Governor and his staff. It is thought on all sides that martial law will be declared in the county at once.

Turners' Demonstration at Titusville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 2, 1872.

The Titusville Turnverein Society have been making extensive preparations for some time to entertain the Turner societies from different towns in New York and Pennsylvania. The grand festivities will commence in the park to-morrow. The reception of the visiting brothers at the depot this evening was an imposing affair. The streets were filled with people, and as the Turners marched through, bearing torches, they were cheered by the throng which had gathered on either side to greet them. A grand supper was given this evening. An address of welcome was delivered and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. At ten o'clock to-morrow morning the procession, numbering several hundred Germans, will march through the principal streets of the city to the park where the exercises of the day, consisting of national games, speeches, &c., will be carried out. A grand ball will be given on Wednesday evening, and the Mayor, Common Council and all the city officials will participate. The city is thronged with Germans.

Desperado Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., September 2.—A special from Mo., says an affray occurred there to-day in Isaac Sumner and his son shot and killed Trap. The latter was a desperate man. ner's son-in-law three years ago, and attempts to kill Sumner.

ck Market.

e—Receipts 4,014. n, and prices ade was n shipping e at

PROBABLY the biggest job ever attempted in the way of transportation by rail from this city is that of taking to San Francisco two enormous iron paddle shafts, made by Lazell, Perkins & Co., of Bridgewater, Mass., for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and intended for the steamers China and Japan. These shafts are of solid iron, measuring respectively 38½ and 39½ feet in length and 26 inches in diameter, and their combined weight is a trifle over 71 tons. They are loaded on four cars, and left the Albany and Boston depot yesterday morning, in charge of Lovell's Locomotive Express. Their route is by the Red Line to Chicago, thence by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to Omaha, and thence by the Union and Central Pacific to San Francisco. It will probably be a matter of surprise to many that the Pacific coast is still so dependant upon the mechanical skill of the East, but as long as that is the case it is gratifying to see such striking evidence that the resources of our own State are recognized and availed of.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THE State Medical Society of Pennsylvania, at its recent convention, adopted a report covering the draft of a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, providing that in the future it shall be the duty of the assessors of the various wards, boroughs and townships, to return each year to the commissioners of the county the number of births, marriages and deaths. These reports are to embrace, in the case of births, full name of father and mother, occupation of father, names of other members of the family, name of mother previous to marriage, date and place of birth, etc.; and of marriages and deaths, similar information and statistics are to be obtained. This is an important movement—and in the right direction.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, September 2d, 1872.

	Cents.
Lewis Cope, Red Stone, Pa.	3
Miss Flora Van Stroinder, Pendleton, Ohio	3
Orin E. Ruth, Adams Center, N. Y.	3
Miss M. Gidery, Brady's Bend, Pa.	3
Malcolm McDowell, Chicago, Ill.	3
John B. Swearingen, Hollidays Cove, W. Va.	3
Mrs. J. Heron Yeomans, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
George W. Reed, Glenford, Ohio	3
Mrs. J. C. Lee, Westfield, Mass.	3
Francis Kelly, Cambria City, Pa.	3
Samuel B. Porter, Connellsville, Pa.	3
John Roger, Hollidaysburg, Pa.	3
C. L. Buck & Bro., New Enterprise, Pa.	3
N. N. Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
F. D. Monroe, Pawlet, Vt.	1
White & Penz, Boston, Mass.	1
John Burns, Wilkinsburg, Pa.	1
Mark Green, Canton, Ohio	1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Clinton Heard From.

There was a large and enthusiastic Grant, Wilson and Hartranft meeting held at Clinton, on Saturday afternoon last.

The meeting was organized by calling Mr. James R. Byers to the chair. The Vice Presidents chosen were Samuel Means, Joseph McClarran, David Anderson, John Wilson, Peter Eaton and Thomas Purdy. Secretaries—Wm. Purdy and Joseph Harper.

The speakers were Hon. Thomas Howard, Hon. Thomas J. Bigham and Joseph S. Harmaker, Esq.

Several beautiful campaign songs were sung by the Neill Grant Glee Club, composed of the young ladies and gentlemen of Clinton and vicinity.

The meeting adjourned with cheers for the "straight" ticket—"Grant, Wilson and Hartranft."

Gen. Owen at City Hall.

On Thursday evening Gen. Joshua T. Owen will speak to the Republicans of Pittsburgh, in City Hall. Arrangements are making for a grand turn out.

Burglars Foiled.

A second Grant, Wilson and Hartranft marching club was organized in Birmingham, Saturday evening, and seventy-five names enrolled on this membership list. The following officers were elected: President, Capt. Isaac Cheeseman; Secretary, D. L. McDonald; Recording Secretary, R. N. Madley, Jr.; Financial Secretary, Thomas Parke; Treasurer, Benjamin Thomas; Marshal, Charles Cheeseman; Color Horn, J. C. Clark, Ebenezer Thomas, Robt. Jones, Samuel Bulzell, Frank Schaffer, Andrew Bulzell and Jos. Bulzell and R. E. Lee; Captain, Robert Scott; First Lieutenant, Jos. McDonald; Second Lieutenant, Jos. Newmyer. Headquarters, corner of Carson and Enthusiastic Meeting in the Fifteenth Ward.

A preliminary meeting, for the organization of a Grant, Wilson and Hartranft Club in the Fifteenth Ward, was held last evening in the armory, thirty-sixth street. Quite a large number of the citizens of the ward were present, and manifested great interest in the object of the meeting. An organization was effected by the election of the following temporary officers: President, Thomas D. Keller; Secretaries, Messrs. John A. Fox and John L. Piper, Jr.

A large number of names were enrolled for the formation of a marching club, which, when fully ready for the field, will compare favorably with any similar organization in the country.

This meeting was characterized by an earnestness indicating the determination of the citizens of the ward to contribute to a rousing majority next October and November.

After the appointment of various committees to perfect future arrangements, the meeting adjourned until next Thursday evening, when a meeting will be held at the same place for permanent organization.

Tenth Ward Club Organized.

Last evening a very large meeting of the Republicans of the Tenth ward was held at the school house for the purpose of organizing a marching club. Anthony Meyer, Esq., was elected President, and Capt. Roby, Chairman.

After the meeting had transacted some unimportant business, a Committee on Naturalization and Assessment, composed of the following gentlemen was appointed:

Wm. D. McCleary, Esq., Capt. Robert Graham, David Thompson, Jno. W. Taylor, Geo. Strain, Dr. John Birch, J. S. Pickles, Samuel Mitchel, Richard Evans, James Dripps.

A marching club was organized, when sixty-three names were added to the marching list, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted. A permanent organization was then effected, as follows: President, Christian Yeager; vice-presidents, Thomas Hanna; recording secretary, George Irwin; corresponding secretary, Alfred Scandrett; treasurer, Andrew D. Smith. The chair appointed the following committees: Finance, C. O. Phillips, Robt. Irwin, Harry M. Long, Thomas Hanna, Robert White, J. R. Hughes, A. McFarland; Executive, Harry M. Long, David Irwin, Chris. Myer, John Greenwalt, R. M. Purcell, Wm. Yeager, C. F. Ingham.

The roll was then opened and a marching club organized, which will meet this evening to elect officers. Regular meetings will be held every Saturday evening.

After addresses by Henry M. Long and others, the meeting adjourned until next Thursday evening at the same place.

Meetings To-night.

The Republicans of the 22d district will meet this evening at John Born's, Perrysville plank road, to be addressed by Hon. James L. Graham, H. A. Collier, Esq., and Maj. E. A. Montooth.

A meeting will also be held at Hite Station, on the West Penn Railroad, to be addressed by Rev. J. Hannon, Col. A. Blakely and others. Gen. Owen, Esq.

A meeting will be held at Etna borough, this evening, to be addressed by Maj. A. M. Brown, C. H. Armstrong, Esq., and P. Clement, Esq.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The fall season at this establishment will be inaugurated on next Saturday afternoon and evening, on which occasion Managers Elsler and Gotthold will introduce to our people their new company. The artists engaged are all ladies and gentlemen of metropolitan reputations, some of whom are well known to our citizens. The company comprises Mr. J. Newton Gotthold, leading man; J. W. Norris, (from Boston museum,) juvenile man; Harry Meredith, (from the Theatre Comique, Boston,) first heavy business; J. W. Huntley, (from Wallack's Theatre, N. Y.,) first walking gent; Wm. S. Edwards, (from the Boston Theatre,) second walking gent and general business; J. R. Irving first low comedian; Mr. H. Collings, (from the Jane Coombs' company,) character business; Mr. Bingham, (of the Jane Coombs' company,) stage manager and first carpenter; L. R. Stockwell (from the Boston Theatre) William A. Fraser, Fred. Albertini, D. Crowell and Charles Fisher, general utility business; W. H. Langdon, Comique; Mrs. Jennie Gotthold, leading business; Miss Lizzie C. Clair, of the Boston Museum, second business; Miss K. V. Proctor, first soubret, character business; Mary Ricksorts, first walking lady; Miss Josephine Batchelder, of the Boston Museum, second; Miss Bella Baker, second walking lady; Mrs. Sarah B. Baker, of the chestnut street Opera, Philadelphia, old woman; Miss Willa Irving, second old woman; Mrs. J. E. Irving, second chambermaid; Mrs. W. H. Collings, chambermaid; Miss Ida Weaver, Miss Fanny Mc-Manamin, Miss Fisher and Miss Helin Easton, utility. The house will be refitted and improved during the summer vacation, the stage enlarged, the acoustic qualities of the house improved, the entire interior made cool, brilliant and comfortable. The orchestra will be under the leadership of the accomplished musician Mr. Louis Zitterbart, who has employed his leisure summer months in selecting some new and exquisite music for the opening of the nightly entertainments. Mr. Arthur Palmer has been busily engaged in preparing many new and novel scenes which the patrons of the house will not fail to appreciate. Handsome gifts presented to their view. Mr. Charles Crosby has paid every attention to the mechanical department, and can give the satisfactory assurance that all will be satisfactory in that line. The new decorations of the house are the handiwork of Mr. Theodore, and they reflect great credit upon his taste and judgment. In a word, everything that might in the slightest manner add to the comfort of the patrons of the New Opera House has been provided by the management, and that it is highly successful in this regard may safely be prognosticated.

At the initial performance on Saturday afternoon an interesting drama entitled "The Lone House on the Bridge of Notre Dame" will be the attraction, with an excellent cast of characters. The same drama will be repeated in the evening, together with the nautical drama, "Jack's the Lad." That the house will be crowded on each occasion appears to be a foregone conclusion.

The box office will open for the sale of tickets and reserved seats on Thursday morning at ten o'clock.

American Theater.

A first class entertainment was given at this house last night to a large and delighted audience. The several songs, dances, farces, ballets, &c., passed off in a very agreeable manner. A excellent programme has been prepared for this evening. To-morrow a grand matinee.

Varieties Theater.

New attractions are presented at this house nightly to overflowing houses. Johnny Wild, Lew Spencer, Miss Lucy Clifton, Mollie. Henrietta, Mdlle. Portablanca and the entire company in each evening performance each evening. Stage manager Williams is using every effort to please the patrons of the house and is succeeding admirably.

The Grant Huzzars.

Last evening there was held a meeting of young men from all parts of the county at the Lincoln club rooms for the purpose of organizing another campaign club, to be known as the "Grant Huzzars." Mr. David Dunseath was made temporary chairman, and General John McLanahan temporary secretary. Committees on permanent organization and uniform is using every effort to please the patrons of the were appointed, after which an adjournment was had until to-morrow evening at City Hall. The Huzzahs promise to become as distinguished as they were in '68.

Western University.

Yesterday was a busy day at the corner of Ross and Diamond streets. College and scientific students gathered for assignment of duties; some of them passing the ordeal of examination. In the Preparatory Department, also, Mr. Ludden had his hands full in disposing of new comers. Absentees from the city should report themselves at

, who was so severely injured by fall- nment in East Liberty some day

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Opening of the September Term of the Quarter Sessions.

Judge Collier, who is to preside at the September term of the Criminal Court, delivered a brief charge to the Grand Jury, yesterday morning, and designated Joseph A. Butler, Esq., to act as foreman. Isadore Coblenz, Esq., was chosen Secretary. The Grand Jury were then taken in charge by Assistant District Attorney Flack, who will lay the bills before them.

CASES CALLED.

District Attorney Barker then called a number of cases, disposing of the following:

In the case of Knox Brown and Thomas Baldwin, for misdemeanor under the livery stable act, in damaging a barouche and team of O'Neill & Riley, a *nolle pros.* was allowed to be entered, on payment of costs by defendants.

Samuel J. Teets, the individual whose arrest in Kansas caused so much talk, was brought before Court, and entered a plea of guilty to a charge of burglary. The defendant was also indicted for forcible entry and detainer. In this case the Court allowed the District Attorney to enter a *nolle pros.*, on payment of costs by defendant.

In the cases of the Commonwealth vs. William Mosell, for felonious assault and battery, vs. John Berger for larceny, vs. Samuel McElvany for aggravated assault and battery, and vs. Jacob Gifes for false pretenses, the defendants failing to appear, the recognizances were declared forfeited, and verdicts taken against them in those cases.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Alex. M. King,	J. McDonald,
Fred. Banges,	Wm. Tredenburg,
Michael Condon,	S. H. Woodworth,
Samuel P. Harvey,	E. R. Williamson,
Edward K. Smith,	Crist. Jekel,
John Myers,	Eugene McCauley,
S. Culbertson et al.,	W. H. Lynch et al.,
Ralph Meno et al.	

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

This court is engaged in hearing cases on the argument list.

THE RAILROAD BOND SINKING FUND.

The following joint order of courts was made:

"We, the undersigned, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and District Court, the City and county, Pennsylvania, do hereby appoint Henry Lambert and John R. McCune, Esqs., of said county, who in connection with the County Controller, shall constitute the Board of Commissioners of the sinking fund of said county, pursuant to the provisions of the act of Assembly, approved the 25th day of February, A. D., 1868, entitled 'An act to authorize the Controller and Commissioners of Allegheny county to compromise with the holders of bonds of said county issued in payment of subscriptions to the capital stock of certain railroad companies.'"

PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.

A preliminary injunction was granted in the case of James Aber and others vs. John O'Neil, reported setting days since.

District Court Jury Trials.

Judge Hampton has adjourned jury trials in this court until the third Monday in October, the members of the bar joining in a request to that effect, owing to the press of business in the first two weeks of the Supreme Court, which meets on the first Monday of October.

United States Court.

All of the United States cases on the list for trial at Williamsport have been continued, and the bankruptcy cases will be taken up this week. Judge McCandless will arrive in the city to-morrow morning.

A DYING DEPOSITION.

John Angel in a Precarious Condition.

Mayor Blackmore was summoned last night to take the dying deposition of John Angel, the man who was stabbed on last Saturday night on Penn avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Following is the statement made:

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ss.

I, John Angel, being duly sworn by James Blackmore, Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, to make true a statement as to how and where I received my injuries, and as to who inflicted the same and all that occurred, and believing that I will not recover and that death is inevitable, do solemnly declare and depose as follows:

Yesterday and this week I drove a hack on Saturday night, August 31, 1872, in the vicinity of Joseph Beer, between Fourteenth and fifteenth streets, on Penn Avenue, in the county aforesaid. Joseph Parker, Jim. Brown and myself were drinking beer at Parker's house; Parker made remarks to me about a brother of mine that he said was getting too fresh. I told him I did not want him to tell me about my brother's affairs; afterwards I got Parker and walked away from him; at that time there was a party of young men in the saloon; we drank a few glasses of beer together and went out. Jos. Baker followed me from out of the saloon; when a few doors above the saloon Parker came up to me and asked me what he wanted; he said if my brother had started with him he would have whipped him; I then told him he could not whip my brother; he said he did not know about that; I told him if he whipped my brother, he would have to whip me afterward; he said he did not know about that; I told him if he would come down to Mr. Mayer's brewery I would not interfere I would fight him; he then put his hand in his pockets; I asked him to come on; he then cut with some instrument unknown to me; I then struck at him as soon as I was cut; he cut me a second time again; I then called out "I am cut;" I am positive he cut me, as he was the only person present at that time.

his
JOHN X ANGEL.
mark.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this, 2d day of September, A. D., 1872.

JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

It was not thought last night that there was any probability of the injured man recovering.

CUTTING AFFRAY IN ALLEGHENY.

A Man Stabbed by His Wife—Liquor the Cause.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock last night, a stabbing affray occurred in Allegheny, the victim being John Johnston, a night soiler, who resides at No. 79 First street, the circumstances attending the unfortunate affair are as follows:

Mrs. Johnson had been imbibing freely for some days past, and last night was completely under the influence of liquor. About eleven o'clock last night, an altercation took place between her and her husband, when she seized a butcher knife and stabbed her husband in the back, the knife entering a little below the right shoulder blade, and reaching the lung. An officer happened to be near the building at the time, and arrested Mrs. Johnson, and ordered her husband removed to the lock-up where he would receive proper attention. As soon as he had been brought to the station house, a doctor was sent for. Upon examination he found that the wound was a dangerous one, and that the point of the lung had been penetrated. The wound, however, although painful, is not considered dangerous. The physician dressed his injuries, after which he was removed to his home. He was greatly troubled from loss of blood, and all night suffered considerably. Mrs. Johnson has figured conspicuously in police circles, having been frequently arrested for drunkenness and trivial offenses. She is about forty years of age and has three children.

MORE BETS WANTED.

A Chance for Greeley and Buckalew Backers.

A well known gentleman of this city, offers to make the following wagers, to be taken as a whole:

Two hundred dollars that John H. Hare will be elected Sheriff of Allegheny county.

Two hundred dollars that Gen. Negley will be elected to Congress in this district.

Three hundred dollars that Gen. Hartranft will be elected Governor.

Three hundred dollars that no man can name four Northern States that Mr Greeley will carry.

Four hundred dollars that Gen. Grant will be the next President.

A committee of three will be selected to hold the bets.

Following is the statement made:

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THE McGINNISS CASE.

Finding in Favor of Complainant.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company, desiring a portion of the farm of John McGinniss, on Turtle creek, for stock yard purposes, and having failed to agree with the owner as to the price, applied to the court for the condemnation of the land. Mrs. McGinniss, fearing that the property would be condemned, and that Pat finished in getting possession of the money, would squander and waste it, applied to the court for a committee to take charge of his property, on the ground that he was an habitual drunkard. The Court appointed D. Reed, Esq., Commissioner, and a special jury of six lawyers have been engaged for some weeks in hearing the testimony. Yesterday a verdict was found in favor of the complainant, Mrs. McGinniss, declaring her husband an habitual drunkard.

The transfer of the property by Mr. McGinniss to his counsel, which was reported to have taken place on Saturday, will not be valid, unless the Court should set aside this finding, which takes effect from the time the proceedings were instituted.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

WHAT is the matter with the big bell?

THE school term was successfully inaugurated yesterday.

THE Gounod club held its first fall rehearsal last evening.

THE entrance to the new Opera House is being greatly improved.

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THE Hartranft Marching club and the Central Tanner club have consolidated.

HON. CHARLES R. BUCKALEW left the city for Beaver yesterday, where he spoke last night.

THERE were not as many cases in the lock-up last night at the Mayor's as there were on Saturday.

THE Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Poor, of Allegheny, disbursed during the month just closed $460 20 for outdoor relief.

THE Mayor sent Michael Cavanaugh to the workhouse for thirty days yesterday. Michael had been drunk and disorderly.

THE temperance alliance held a regular meeting yesterday. No business of special importance was transacted.

THE people of the South Side, opposite the Point (Third Ward), are in luck in having an inclined plane to ascend the hill at that place.

THE Guardians of the Poor were to hold a regular meeting yesterday, but, owing to the want of a quorum, adjourned until Thursday afternoon at two o'clock.

THE Secretary of War has ordered Capt. Porter, Government Store Keeper, to furnish all flags, &c., to his posse of men called for the forthcoming convention.

THE reporters of the press will meet at the Lincoln club rooms at two P. M. to-day, to make arrangements for the reception of visiting members at the Republican convention.

MR. SIMS, of the Police Committee, refuses to sign the police pay rolls unless certain parties now on the force are removed. Mr. Sims claims to have excellent reasons for his action.

THE deaths in the city for the week ending September 1st numbered fifty-six—thirty males and twenty-six females. Thirty-four were of children under five years of age.

IT is a little astonishing that no less than forty-six "drunks and disorderlies" were disposed of by Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning. How many ward constables are doing their duty by keeping an eye on Saturday night sprees?

FOLLOWING is the report of the letter carriers of Allegheny for the month of August: Delivered—letters, 26,252; drop letters, 5,536; newspapers, 7,508. Collected—letters, 24,339; drop letters, 1,389, and papers, 1,236.

BEFKMAN HARRIS, who amused himself by disturbing a large carving knife at the Union depot, on Sunday, was fined fifty dollars yesterday by the Mayor, and then sentenced to three months at the work houses for thirty days.

LAST EVENING a man named Thomas Reilly was decoyed in the act of stealing an umbrella from the clothing store of Mr. Henry Meyer, on Smithfield street. Mr. Meyer appointed D. Reed, Esq., Commissioner, and a special jury of six lawyers have been engaged for some weeks in hearing the testimony. Yesterday a verdict was found in favor of the complainant, Mrs. McGinniss, declaring her husband an habitual drunkard.

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YESTERDAY Mary Doyle instituted a suit for slander against Catharine McCabe, and a capias was issued, $200 bail being required. The plaintiff alleges that defendant asserted "that she (plaintiff) had killed her first husband, and buried him under the house.

ON body of Joseph Doyle, the lad drowned in the Monongahela river on Saturday evening, was recovered. Coroner Heard held inquests on the remains yesterday, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

A thousand Timothy Donovan was standing on the track of the Pan Handle Railroad, near Walker's Mills, about noon time, when the Mayor's special accommodation train came along and knocked him down, injuring his left leg. Mayor Schaffer, Andrew Bulzell and Jos. Bulzell, Jr., have been appointed to act jointly with the Mayor in investigating the matter.

DENNIS MCCARTY, while paying a professional visit, Dr. E. Donnelly, of our city, lost a satchel, containing surgical instruments, in a Pan Handle car between Walker's Mills and Birmingham station. It is supposed the satchel was taken by mistake. The possessor thereof will please return it to the Dr., at Fifth street and be suitably rewarded.

COL. A. McCandless and Col. A. Shyder, of Baltimore, were in the city yesterday making arrangements for the entertainment of the Monumental City Regiment. They secured quarters at the Central Hotel. The occasion will number about two hundred persons, and will be accomplished at the fame's Baltimore House of Refuge band.

THE two men, Smith and David Rikins, arrested on Sunday for fighting on the lodge of Mrs. Davis, in Shoo Fly Hollow, paid fines of twenty-five dollars each yesterday before Mayor Blackmore yesterday morning. Of the women arrested at the time, Dolores Davis, Nancy and Annie Dawson were sent to the work house for thirty days each, while Mrs. McCord paid a fine of twenty-five dollars and costs.

A MAN calling himself Schell was arrested yesterday by Mayor Callow's police on a charge of highway robbery. He is suspected of being one of the parties who attacked a man named Jacob Tindell, while walking along Chestnut street, a few nights since. His case is supposed to be the other party, but he has so far eluded the vigilance of the police. In the affray he was severely stabbed by Mr. Tindell.

DURING the month of August there were issued from the Dispensary Department of the Homœopathic Hospital on Second avenue, above Smithfield street, four hundred and fifty prescriptions to the poor of the city and vicinity, free of cost. Nearly all the cases were of a surgical nature, and were both interesting and important in their treatment. The Dispensary Department is open daily, from 12 M. to from 2 to 3 P. M.

THE body of the Bifurcate man Sommerville, who drowned dead in the Union Depot, was buried yesterday by the Orangemen of this city. The remains were taken from the depot to a gay Orange room containing of seven lodges from this city and two in Allegheny. The procession was under the guardianship of Mr. T. Armstrong, and was preceded by the Orange band. The procession moved to the Allegheny Cemetery where they were buried with the usual ceremonies of the order.

A MAN named Alfred Daly, employed as a train boy on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, met with a serious accident on Saturday last, which was given investigation. He attempted to jump upon a freight train crossing a bridge there, when he was struck on the head by the timbers of the bridge and knocked off. He fell through the bridge to the ground below, a distance of fifty feet, and was picked up insensible. The full extent of the injuries he received is not known, but it is thought that his skull is fractured. The case will be developed at the hearing.

Fall Hats.

All styles, fancy shades and colors, at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

The National Insurance Company

Of Allegheny, is one of our most reliable home companies, offer superior inducements to all who would have their property insured. This company pays its losses promptly, and has all its losses with a promptness that is entirely satisfactory to its patrons. For full particulars concerning the workings of the institution property can be successfully referred to Mr. Jas. E. Stevenson, the Secretary, Office in the Second National Bank building, corner of Federal street and the Diamond.

Immense Stock

of fall hats and caps just received at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

Fresh Arrival

of fall hats and caps at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Important.

Those needing artificial limbs should call on the old reliable firm located at 748 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is this company that builds the celebrated Patent Adjustable Lacing Socket Leg, which for comfort and durability exceeds all other limbs. Hundreds and hundreds will verify who are now using them in this and almost every other State in the Union. Many of our readers require the article, we would advise them to give the above company a call before going elsewhere.

"School in the Mountains."--Bellefonte, Pa.

A classical school for boys. Next session opens September 4th. For circulars address Rev. J. P. Hughes, Principal.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other. 4

New Styles.

Call and see the new styles in hats and caps at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, No. 139 Wood street.

Removal.

Mr. C. Hanson Love, real estate agent, has removed his office from No. 58 Fourth avenue to the rooms formerly occupied by the City Treasurer, No. 121 Fourth avenue.